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AN INCORRIGIBLE FALLACY-MONGER.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Nottingham was, as usual, full of fallacies, one or two of which it is worth while to point out. Mr. Chamberlain, for instance, fell into the common error of regarding the admission of the right of a majority to enforce a law of its own making as equivalent to a denial of the right of a minority to offer a resolute resistance to any and every law which is unjust. The right of resistance to oppression is inalienable, and its exercise in no way depends upon the nature of the authority wielded by the oppressor. A majority can be as tyrannical as an autocrat. Injustice does not become just or tolerable because it has been countersigned by a majority of one-half plus one of the voting population. One of the most notable of Ibsen's dramas is devoted to the expression of this truth, which Mr. Chamberlain, in his blind worship of the voting majority, completely ignores—when the majority happens to be on his side—for he insists upon it when Ulster is concerned. But that it is a truth familiarly recognized by Mr. Chamberlain himself in other times we can prove in two words—namely, Church Rates. No one denied that these rates were imposed by a majority, but the minority, feeling them to be an intolerable injustice, resisted them, and by steadily maintaining that resistance secured in the end their abolition. The first maxim of English liberty was formulated by Blackstone when he wrote "it is right to resist oppression," and what the lawyer laid down Bradshaw, the regicide, affirmed when he accompanied the decree for the execution of Charles Stuart by the famous aphorism, "Never forget that Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God." No one has a right to oppress, that is, to treat unjustly, any one else, no, not even if the oppressors have a majority of nine hundred and ninety-nine to one at their backs. The worst oppressors usually have a solid majority behind them. The Roman Emperors certainly had when they ordered the persecution of the Christians. So had the Catholics when they burned the Lollards. But not even Mr. Chamberlain would venture to say that the Christians and Lollards had no right to complain of persecution, no right to resist oppression, because a majority would have backed Diocletian, or because the followers of Wycliffe were in a miserable minority.

Another fallacy which Mr. Chamberlain ought to have been ashamed to air before such an audience was the assumption that Mr. Redmond had done something altogether monstrous in declaring that it was the duty of Irishmen to make the government of Ireland by England impossible. Surely this is one of the most fundamental of all truisms, from the point of view of an English believer in government on constitutional principles. The primary foundation and the governing principle of the English system is that of government by consent, and the whole of our government is built up on the principle that the first thing needful is to render all government impossible when a majority of the people is dissatisfied with the method in which affairs are being conducted. Our Irish trouble has arisen from the fact that our machinery of government there is constructed on precisely the opposite principle. It is designed in order to carry on, in the face of opposition which in England or any self-governed country would bring the whole machinery of government to a dead stop. All that Mr. Redmond said was that the Irish were in duty bound to do what they could to make the government of Ireland by England impossible, and that was in reality a loyal adhesion to the saving principle of English government.

The third fallacy with which we shall conclude these passing comments on a speech which was characteristic and worthy of its author relates to the question of arrears. If Mr. Chamberlain were to go to Ireland and look into matters on the spot for himself he would not talk as he did yesterday. But he dares not go to Ireland. He has never been in Ireland excepting among the Orangemen, and he consequently is compelled to take all his information at second or third hand. Were he to venture to look at the facts himself he would discover that, whatever may be the case with a few selected illustrations, the whole of the present trouble in Ireland arises out of the failure of the Legislature to provide for dealing with the arrears. And it is Mr. Chamberlain himself who is chiefly to blame for this. He refused doggedly and persistently, in opposition to the opinion of nearly every Irish representative, to allow any relief to be extended excepting through the portals of the Bankruptcy Court to the sufferers from inability to pay arrears of rent. There must be no relief for the tenant from an unjust debt, which he had not freely contracted, and which he could not pay, unless at the same time he were to be relieved of the obligation to pay just debts which he had freely contracted and which he was willing to pay. Such a law would have shaken Irish credit to its foundations, and because the Irish members protested against it Mr. Chamberlain and his friends deliberately refused to deal with arrears. What has been the result? Not a single disturbance has taken place in all Ireland on account of the shop debts with which Mr. Chamberlain vainly insisted upon dealing, and not a single disturbance has taken place in all Ireland that is not associated with attempts to collect the arrears of rent with which Mr. Chamberlain would not allow Parliament to deal. The issue disputed about last year has now gone to the test of facts, with the above result. Yet still Mr. Chamberlain clings to his fallacy, and parades his folly!

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO GEORGE MEREDITH.—I.

Mr. Meredith has been working among us now for upwards of thirty years. No English man of letters who speaks of contemporary writers fails to mention his name as among the leaders of thought. His influence, filtering slowly through various schools, has spread not only to the English but also to the wide American public. Yet he himself stands back. To know what he has done, and is doing, it is necessary to go still to the comparatively small circle of the instructed. Whether this be due, as has been often said, to the style or to the quality of the thought which is presented in his books, it is to be regretted. In either case, his work is not really for the few. It is for the many. What he has to say is what a great many want to hear. They want it so much that it is worth their while to learn his language if need be, and with regard to it, and to the thought it clothes, to consider that what is strange is not necessarily to be rejected.

It was in 1855 that "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" appeared, and sounded the first strong note of the organ blast which has been blowing through the pipes of philosophic fiction ever since. From that time to the moment of the publication of his latest work Mr. Meredith has written nothing that was out of harmony with himself. His teaching has been continuous and consistent; his books, few in number, if compared with ordinary rates of production, are the ripened fruit of his mind. They have been given to the public slowly, they bear every trace of deliberate consideration, and they may be considered as representing the thought of a lifetime. In the first of his novels we find the direction of his teaching clearly indicated. The subject is a young man—who may be taken as representative of a young generation—forced by laws of nature to break through a system in which his father has with the most protective and good intentions endeavoured to bind him. The system, which has for its object nothing less than to bring the youth up perfect in mind and body, and to mate him perfectly to a perfect wife, meets the young fellow at every turn of his life. It trammels every action. There is a great deal that is admirable in it. It has been the result of much profound thought, pious aspiration, and worldly experience on the father's part. In fact, generally it typifies the creeds thought out and fixed in the minds of a generation which has gone through the young, doubting, and active stage, and the application of the system to Richard is simply the story of the endeavour of a passing generation to force their views upon the young, and to fix truth for ever in the shape in which they perceived it. This at least is one reading of the story. It is always a thankless task to fit an allegory where no allegory is intended, and there is no need to force the interpretation of an exceedingly strong and dramatic narrative. Whatever the view taken of it, the lesson of the book will remain the same, that the law of life is, to use a Meredithian phrase, the law of change, and that no attempt to bind the growing life will prevent the law from carrying itself into effect. This is the fundamental proposition of Mr. Meredith's philosophy. Accept the law of change, and what then? We have then to look forward instead of backward, and to accustom our minds to deal with subjects and problems that are strange to us. New facts and new laws must be given their proper place in the guidance of life, and in order to do this we must exercise the power with which Nature has endowed us for the purpose—namely, the power of the brain.

This brings us to another clear note sounded in "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." It is the note of reverence for nature. No one who has read it

can ever forget the description of the first meeting of Richard and Lucy. To many people the opening sentences have the familiar sound of a classic: "Above grim flashing plunges of a weir and shaken by the thunder below, lilies golden and white were swaying at anchor among the reeds." And the representation of innocent young passion which follows is, perhaps, not to be matched in English prose. Richard, trained by his father in the utmost purity of life and thought, is of course a prey ready for the shafts of love. His father is employed in seeking for him the perfect woman who is to match the perfect youth, when on a summer morning he sees the ordinary pretty country girl in some little difficulty from which he is able to rescue her. Nature asserts her power, and the System is routed by the simplest of means which any one not a philosopher might have expected. There is, as Mr. Meredith says, nothing like a theory for binding the wise. This is, of course, but one instance, one of the earliest, which occurs in the series of books. The theme is the theme of them all. This is not the place in which to speak of them in detail. Each has been made the vehicle of a predominant idea, and the ideas are marshalled in a procession of which each step leads almost inevitably to the next, till, moving with the times, we find ourselves in the last of the novels confronted with a study of intellect in the shape of woman facing the conditions of modern existence. We see "Diana of the Crossways" learning through all the early phases of her career that the feelings alone, however noble, are apt to prove tragically insufficient guides, and the faith which this book expresses more definitely than any of the rest in the directing power of the brain, makes it particularly interesting as the result of thought so strongly marked at the outset by a realization of the force of natural impulses and natural laws.

To contemplate Nature, to dare to love her, to live with her habitually, is the condition which Mr. Meredith holds to be essential to the soul's health. For this he does not consider it necessary to go out alone into the desert. Far from it. Remember, he says, that truth is everywhere. In every daily matter with which you may have to deal there is the reality and the sham. The duty of man is to brace his mind to a perception of the reality. And in this love of Truth, and readiness to follow where she may lead, he is entirely at one with the scientific school of thinkers. But he is not merely another Naturalist. He has a step farther to take us. "There is nothing the body suffers," he somewhere says, "which the soul may not profit by." Besides the life of the senses, of which the materialistic school is teaching us the laws, there exists in his estimation something else, something of which the materialists have not fully taken count, and of which it is worth our while to learn the laws. What this is we learn from his work in detail. He calls it the power of human thought. "Irreligious I'm not; but I look on this sphere as a place where a man should just think as a man:" this is his creed, shortly stated: or it is at least that which makes the difference between it and Religionists on the one hand and Naturalists on the other. In order to define sharply the two currents running through the work it would be well perhaps to read his last book immediately after his first. After following the tragedy which is brought about in the "Ordeal of Richard Feverel" by the endeavour to suppress the natural instincts unduly, and to guide a life by a despotic determination of what it shall be, instead of an intelligent consideration of what it can be, there is comfort and encouragement in turning away to read between the lines of Diana's story the expression of the author's conviction, strengthened by more than thirty years of thought and work, that his early faith in the development of the understanding was not misplaced, and that if an unintelligent guidance is worse than useless, an intelligent guidance of life is possible. "When we despair and discolour things it is the senses in revolt, and they have made the sovereign brain their drudge." The sovereignty of the brain is the text. Diana does not in her own person illustrate any brilliant success. Her history is given to us apparently rather to enforce a saying somewhere employed in the course of her narrative that "the material good reverses its benefits the more nearly we clasp it. All life is a lesson that we live to enjoy but in the spirit." But through it all we read the author's assurance that no one can really think and not think hopefully. He is a modern of the moderns; but he no more accepts the doctrine, become so popular of late, which puts character in a place analogous to the place of the Greek Fate, and insists that it must work itself invariably out, than he accepts the dictum of the materialists that all is said when they have divulged their laws. Character can be like everything else, he holds, modified by the habits of the mind. Thought, hard honest thought, is the remedy which he offers for most of the evils of the age. He lays before us some of the many possibilities of life. He shows us on the one side the ideal—no one knows better how to paint it; on the other side he shows the life of the senses: both real, both within the broad scope of nature, but failing each of its aims; for the ideal does not reach permanent perfection, nor does the sensuous achieve permanent enjoyment. He shows them at war with each other as they are in the individual and in society; and for a means of reconcilement, the only means of gaining the harmony which is what we all seek, he points to the exercise of reason. He does not undervalue the importance of conduct, recognizing constantly and fully that virtue is the habit of conforming to law once approved, and that by this virtuous habit we do, as it were, take possession of the conquests of the mind, and give vantage-ground for fresh advance. But advance, he distinctly maintains, must be made through the mind.

HOW THE BOYS DID IT SO CHEAPLY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE POLYTECHNIC "MR. COOK."

WHEN we published some weeks ago an account of an excursion made by some sixty boys from the Young Men's Christian Institute at the Polytechnic to Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, we stated that the whole expenses of each of these boys for a trip of twenty-five days was between £5 and £6. This statement was roundly declared to be a lie by many experienced travellers who had gone over the route and who were prepared to enter into any number of figures to prove that it was a simple impossibility. From Lucerne the boys went by the St. Gothard to Andermatt, from Andermatt to the Rhône Valley and to Zermatt, returning by Berne. The mere travelling expenses alone would amount to over a £5 note, and most of us would think we had done it very cheaply if we did it at that. Yet here were these preposterous people at the Polytechnic professing to carry these growing lads, each of whom would be as hungry as a hawk, through this region, feeding them every day with as much food as they required, and also lodging them every night in excellent hotels. "Tell that to the marines," said the unbelieving conventional tourist; "but, in future, if you wish for my opinion as to the person who has told the champion lie of the season, commend me to the secretary of the Polytechnic, Christian young man though he be!" It certainly did seem incredible, and with a view to solving the mystery we put ourselves once more in communication with the secretary of the Polytechnic, Mr. Mitchell, who is also the organizing secretary of the People's Palace, by whom the arrangements had been made for the personally-conducted tour of the sixty young Polytechnicers.

"Now, Mr. Mitchell," said our representative as he received his visitor, "how do you reconcile it with your conscience to make such a statement as this? All the world is crying out shame at the monstrosity of the story. Twenty-five days' travelling on the Continent for under £6! You might at least have spared our feelings somewhat."—"But it is true," meekly answered Mr. Mitchell. "It is quite true. The exact figure which each of these lads cost us was £5 19*s.* 3*d.*, and that included everything, railway expenses and hotel bills, all the time that we were away."

"But, Mr. Mitchell, permit me to point out that £5 19*s.* 3*d.*, divided by 25, is less than 4*s.* 5*d.* a day for everything, including travelling expenses. Do you mean to tell me that you could get bed and board for a growing boy, who eats on an average at least as much as a fully-grown man, at 4*s.* 5*d.* a day in the height of the Swiss season, and on the most frequented routes on the Continent, or for anything like that sum? Besides, Mr. Mitchell, on looking up the ordinary tourist fares to Lucerne by Harwich I find that a second class return ticket costs £5 7*s.* 6*d.* How then could you possibly, even if you ran all your boys at half price, carry them there and back for the figure you name?"

"We did it, all the same," said Mr. Mitchell, "and I am prepared to prove the expenditure of every penny."

"There is no difficulty in proving expenditures, the difficulty is in proving economies, or rather in proving how you did not spend."

"Well," said Mr. Mitchell, "here are our hotel bills with all particulars annexed, and you will see that, so far from the thing being impossible, it has been done, and we expect to be able to do it again, on a still larger scale, next year, the experiment has been such a brilliant success, and all those who took part in it were so thoroughly delighted with their experience. Therefore we see no limit to the number of boys who will go abroad next year."

"To begin with, the railway fare?"

"The railway fare was cut down more than one-half, that is to say our boys were taken at less than half price. The ordinary fare second class return from Harwich to Lucerne is £5 7*s.* 6*d.* Thanks chiefly to the kindness of the Great Eastern Railway Company, who did everything they could to facilitate my negotiations, we were able to carry them from London to Lucerne and back, stopping at Brussels and Strasburg in going, and at Antwerp in returning, for £2 8*s.* We had to pay an extra 5*s.* 10*d.* for the train from Visp to Berne, and 10*d.* for the boat from to Fluelen. This made the total paid for travelling £2 14*s.* 8*d.*; the balance, therefore, for board and lodgings for the boys was £3 4*s.* 7*d.*"

"With which you boarded and lodged them, for how long?"

"For twenty-five days, really, because a day going from England and a day on the return journey should not be included. This made the average hotel bill per night per boy just 2*s.* 7*d.*"

"Two-and-sevenpence! why a boy would eat more than that at dinner if he had the chance."

"That may be; they always had as much as they could eat, at any rate, both at dinner, and breakfast, and tea. That sum sufficed to pay for their bed, breakfast, dinner, and tea. No attendance was charged, nor were there any tips, although the boys, I believe, sometimes gave 1*d.* each to the waiters, but this is not included in our accounts. Including the 1*d.*, the total expense per boy would be only 2*s.* 8*d.* a day."

"Really? What did you feed them on? Porridge, skilly, and hash, I suppose."

"Nothing of the kind. They had bread and butter, with tea, coffee, cocoa, and milk, at breakfast and at tea, and as much as ever they could eat. At dinner, they always had meat, roast or boiled, with pastry, and sometimes, as at Brussels, ice-creams."

"And what kind of beds had you?"

"Very good beds. We put two boys into one bed, and there were generally two beds in each room. At Brussels, where the hotels were very crowded, owing to the Exhibition, they had to lie on shakedowns on the floor, and as many as twenty of these makeshifts were spread out in one large room.

But that was the only exception. At the other places the boys were always provided with clean and comfortable beds, with plenty of bedclothes. But you may like to see the list of the hotels?"

"I should indeed; the keepers of those hotels deserve to be immortalized, if, indeed, they are not already bankrupt!"

"Bankrupt indeed! The list, as you will see, includes some of the best and most flourishing hotels on the Continent, and they are ready to receive any number of young Britons on the same terms next year. Here is the list:"—

Place.	Days.	Name of Hotel.	Tariff per day.
Brussels	2	Hotel Degraa	2 f. 60 c.
Strassburg	2	Maison Rouge	3 0
Lucerne	3	Hotel de la Couronne	2 50
Amsteg	2	Hotel Freihof	2 0
Anderma t	2	Restaurant Tourist	3 50
Rhône Glacier	1	Hotel du Glacier	3 50
Oberwald	2	Hotel de la Furka	2 0
Friesch	1	Hotel du Glacier	3 0
Eggishorn	1	Hotel Jungfrau	3 0
Brieg	1	Hotel Couronnes	3 50
St. Nicholas	1	Hotel Lochmatter	2 20
Zermatt and Schwartzer...	3	Hotel de la Poste	3 0
St. Nicholas	1	Hotel Lochmatter	2 20
Berne	1	Hotel Emmenthalerhoff	3 0
Metz	1	8, Poststrasse	3 30
Brussels	1	Hotel Degraa	2 60
Antwerp	1	—	2 50

"Well, Mr. Mitchell, all I can say is that such statistics as these reflect immense credit upon you, who had the arranging of the terms. The figures are a signal proof of the advantages of combination and pre-arrangement."

"My task, such as it was, was a great pleasure. I had only originally arranged for twenty-five boys, but Mr. Studd booked sixty, and we had to provide for the extra number, on the spur of the moment. I found the hotel-keepers in every instance most kind and considerate to the boys. Several other educational establishments, hearing of the success of the Polytechnicesr in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have intimated their intention of affiliating their schools to the trip next year, which promises to attain dimensions hitherto unheard of in the holiday trips of the Continent. At some future time we hope to take the boys to America, on terms of equally unprecedented cheapness. We have received several letters from parents and friends of the boys, all expressing in the warmest and most enthusiastic terms the pleasure and profit the young travellers had derived from their tour abroad." And, handing us a packet of these letters to look over, Mr. Mitchell departed.

THE DUNDEE WINDERS.

SCOTCH working lassies are following in the steps of the London match girls. The scene of dispute is the Monifieth Jute Works, belonging to Mr. J. C. Lyall, and the girls who have struck are employed as winders. They number from forty to fifty, but their stoppage throws out nearly four hundred hands. The origin of the dispute goes back to the 31st of August, when the winders, being dissatisfied, either stopped or threatened to stop work, but were induced to return by a promise from the manager that their wages should be increased to the extent of a recent reduction. The reduction had been to the rate of ¼*d.*, but when they came to be paid last Saturday they found that the advance was only at the rate of 3-16*d.* They complained to the manager, who advised them to see the Rev. Henry Williamson, president of the Dundee and District Factory and Mill Operatives' Union, who would probably interview the master for them. The girls, however, said that they would not come to work on Monday unless the full advance of ¼*d.* were conceded; and true to their word, on Monday morning they stayed out. Mr. Williamson was then telegraphed for, and came to Monifieth in the middle of the morning. The Salvation Army lent its hall, and the strikers were gathered together. The girls are said to have shown complete good temper. Their conference with Mr. Williamson was private, but the girls are reported to have been very determined, very clear as to the precise difference of earnings resulting from 3-16*d.* instead of ¼*d*, and very sure that they were worse paid than their neighbours in Glasgow. Their week's wage is said to range from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* The meeting was adjourned till two, and in the interval Mr. Williamson had an interview with Mr. Lyall. On his return he reported that he had been courteously received, that Mr. Lyall said the girls had received an advance of 5 per cent. or rather more, which was all that he had promised, and that any further promise made by his manager was unauthorized. As the advance of 5 per cent. was all that had been asked for by the Union, Mr. Williamson said that he did not feel justified in pressing for more; he urged the girls to consider how serious a matter a strike was, and submitted to them the following resolution:—"That the winders of Monifieth Works on strike feel that they ought to have received an advance of ¼*d.* upon 56 lb. of yarn over all, but as only 3-16*d.* had been granted they refused to work. However, as so many others are involved in the strike the winders resolve to go in to-morrow morning,"—here there were cries of "No, no!"—"on the advice of the Rev. Henry Williamson, honorary president of the Dundee District Mill and Factory Operatives' Union, and request the Union to arrange a meeting with the winders at some future time to consider their grievances." A long discussion, in which most of the girls took part, followed. The disinclination to yield was general, and on a ballot being taken, the motion was unanimously rejected. At the close of the meeting the girls made a voluntary collection for the Salvation Army in return for the use of the hall. The workers in the other departments are said to sympathize with the attitude taken up by the winders. Many of them went up and down the village during the day singing, and the utmost good feeling prevails.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

Since our last list was published, we have received the following subscriptions:—

Lord Rosebery	£50	0	0
W.	5	5	0
Priscilla M'Laren	2	0	0
Edgar Soames	1	1	0
"A Kentish Man"	0	5	0
C. F. A. S.	0	5	0
Robert Knox	0	2	6
"From Tipton"	0	2	0
Through Mr. Bradlaugh	56	4	9
Per *Pall Mall Gazette*	3	5	6

Mr. George Anderson sends us the following list of subscriptions:—

Per Mr. Bradlaugh— J. Tapp, 2*s.* 6*d.*; W. H. Wright, 5*s.*; W. Hill, 1*s.* G. Stanley Jeffer, £10; A Few Uxbridge Liberals, £1 17*s.*; J. Hill, 1*s.*; C. Martin, 1*s.*; J. Downing, £2; Alf. Milne, £1 1*s.*; A. Multer, 10*s.*; J. Pulley, £5 5*s.*	£21	3	5
Direct—			
Per T. Adam, Northampton	62	11	3
Collected per T. A. S.	19	19	0
Padiham, L. C.	6	9	6
N. W. Low, Br. N.S.S., per H. A. Lupton	6	2	6
D. Church	5	5	0
J. D.	5	0	0
Collected per J. Harley, Blackburn	3	11	6
Collected by H. S.	2	13	0
Collected per Two Watermen, N. W. Lon. B., M.S.S.	2	9	6
G. D. Peters	2	2	0
A Maidstone Freethinker...	2	4	0
L. Henry Roscoe	2	2	0
A Friend, L. W. W.	2	0	0
Collected per H. R. P. Collins, at Primrose Working Men's Club and Inst., at St. John's-wood	1	10	0
Collected per John Mossman, North-road Engine Works, at Darlington	1	13	3
Collected per T. Whiteley, Eleusis Club	1	9	0
H. S. M. B., £1 6*s.*; H. Wadsworth and a friend, 3*s.*	1	9	0
Collected per W. B. T. Thompson	1	9	0
Collected per John Rothera	1	3	6
Employés at Messrs. Lincoln & Bennett, of Nelson-sq., Blackfriars	1	1	6
S.	1	1	0
H. Church	1	1	0
T. Church	1	1	0
William Bell	1	1	0
H. B. Atkinson	1	0	0
By Field Radicals, per W. Gardner	1	0	0
G. Calvert	1	0	0
Thomas H. Seymour	1	0	0
S. H. Munns	1	0	0
W. Heard, Wood Green Open Air Collection	0	12	6
Bow Liberal Club	0	10	6
Alderman Wootton, J.P.	0	10	0
Twenty Tunbridge Wells Radicals	0	10	0
Collected per A. S.	0	8	0
A Few Rads at S. S. and Co., Fore-street	0	7	9
E. Braham, 5*s.*; A. C. Braham, 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	7	6
D. Ogilvie	0	5	0
J. Allen	0	5	0
Rob. Cameron, 1*s.*; Rob. Warriner, 2*s.*	0	3	0
J. L.	0	2	0
Charles Sedgwick	£0	2	0
E. H.	0	1	6
"Baptist"	0	1	0
E. A. Maitland	0	1	0
Henry Mower, 5*s.*; Montagu Woolf, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Charles D. Ward, 1*s.*; S. Hally, 1*s.*; M.P., New Steventson, 2*s.* 6*d.*; R. Young, 5*s.*; G. Baker, 2*s.*; R. Baker, 2*s.*; T. Baker, 1*s.*; A. E., 2*s.* 6*d.*; E. G., 1*s.*; Coll., per T. E. Billot, 15*s.*; M. Milner, 5*s.*; J. Leach, 5*s.*; W. Gill, 1*s.*; Mrs. Leach, 2*s.* 6*d.*; W. Walker, collected at Star, Bingley, 2*s.*; T. W., Sheffield, 1*s.*; R. B., Sheffield, 1*s.*; S. Billows, 4*s.* 6*d.*; H. Hewett, 1*s.*; H. Thompson, 1*s.*; G. Reed, 1*s.*; A. Broughton, 6*d.*; F. O'M., Gosport, 2*s.*; collected per W. Glazier, from a few Radical Compositors, 7*s.* 6*d.*; a Hatter's Family, 3*s.* 6*d.*; T. Ford, 2*s.*; E. Johnston, 1*s.*; G. Gyer, 1*s.*; T. M'Auliffe, 1*s.*; W. Williams, 2*d.*; R. Fox, West Marylebone Liberal and Radical Club, 12*s.*; J. R. F. G. 1*s.*; R. Fox, 10*s.*; Col. per Randle J. Devenish, from a few friends and two Tories, 8*s.*; Col. per W. Trevellian, 12*s.*; H. Bolding, 10*s.*; some Blackwall Radicals, 13*s.*; C. W. B., 10*s.*; A. F. W. Fagg, 4*s.*; G. M. Gerahty, 2*s.*; Members of Tower Hamlets Radical Association, 17*s.* 6*d.*; W. Payne, 5*s.*; C. H. Pope, 5*s.*; W. H. D., 2*s.* 6*d.*; F. Margetson, 2*s.*; Collected per T. Truss at Reading Biscuit Factory, 19*s.*; C. Tootte, 10*s.*; J. H. Levy, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Collected per Albert Raphael, 2*s.*; Collected per H. Saunderson, 8*s.* 6*d.*; A Friend, 1*s.*; Jos Linney, "an Old Chartist," 2*s.* 6*d.*; Per J. Discon, 3*s.* 6*d.*; G. Prince, 1*s.*; J. H. Morris, 1*s.*; Twenty-eight stonemasons, per J. C. James, 18*s.*; Collected per W. Birnie, 13*s.*; R. Rhodes, 6*s.*; F. Boneman, 10*s.* 6*d.*; W. Morris, 8*s.*; H. Underwaun, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Mrs. Axcell, 6*s.*; Mr. Barker, 6*s.*; George Bate, 3*s.* 2*d.*; J. J. Taylor, Jos. Hill, 3*s.* 5*d.*; Mr. T. Baker, 2*s.* 6*d.*			

Total in Treasurer's hands £1,554 16 2

Mr. George Anderson, treasurer of the fund, writes to us as follows from 35A, Great George-street, Westminster:—Mr. Bradlaugh has requested that the above be closed this week. Will intending subscribers please note, and enable me to close the account? I will be glad to receive subscriptions up to Monday, October 1.

THE PARNELL FUND.

We continue to receive favourable reports from Liverpool. Since our last list we have received the following:—

W.	£5	5	0
Robert Knox	0	2	6

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Edgar Woolley was in the witness-box yesterday, confronting the father whom he had injured, who was in the dock. If our laws were just they would have changed places. As a witness, however, the evil-doer more than justified all that we have said to his discredit. The magistrate showed clearly what he thought of the insolence and stolidity of a man of thirty who professed not to understand what was meant when he was asked if he had seduced the daughter of the man in the dock, and the sensation in court when he as doggedly admitted that he had treated another girl in the same way under promise of marriage, represented accurately enough the general sentiment of the public concerning him. If Edgar Woolley were capable of remorse he would remove himself once for all from a jurisdiction where he is liable to be compelled to give evidence against a man whose only offence was that in a moment of frenzied despair he tried to give him his due—and failed.

The coroner's summing up in the case of the Whitechapel murder is a very remarkable document. His theory of the murder is that it was done by a doctor for the sake of £20 offered by a mysterious American who in vain attempted to buy that portion of a woman's body which the criminal abstracted from his latest victim, and was trying to abstract, on the coroner's theory, in the case of the preceding murder, when he was interrupted. This suggestion caps all the others for its gruesome horror. The mysterious American is apparently in the market to buy any number of the articles in question at an upset price of £20, as he wished "to issue an actual specimen with each copy of a publication on which he was then engaged." Talk about scalps after this! The worst Red Indian atrocity fades into insignificance compared with this market quotation for "actual specimens."

The market price for corpses in Burke and Hare's time was £7 to £8. From this we infer that the advent of American buyers has had the same effect in the murder market that it has had in the world of art. It has driven up prices. But surely there ought to be no difficulty about securing any quantity of "actual specimens" if it were once recognized as a legitimate means of disposing of the body to sell it to the doctors after death. Many a poor woman on her death-bed in want of the medicine which alone can alleviate the agonies of her dissolution would be only too delighted to purchase the means of procuring the necessary morphia by making over any portion of her body to the anatomists after death. The worst of that is, however, that prices would so soon fall as to make it hardly worth while.

The Methodists have not been caught napping on the education question. Their district committees have gone solid against Dr. Rigg and the majority Report of the Royal Commission. But, on the other hand, neither have they gone over to the Secularists. They are unsectarian, but also they are unsecular; and Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, in his letter to the *Daily News*, sums up the position as follows:—

> You need not fear the result of putting your foot down boldly and saying, "We will not exclude the Bible. We will not exclude the ethical exposition of the Bible." For every doctrinaire Dissenter vote and for every atheist vote that you thereby lose, we can now promise you fifty Methodist votes.

The Methodists, in other words, are for maintaining the existing compromise; but this is not altogether the attitude of the Liberation Society, who also publish a manifesto this morning. They are dead against the majority report, but they carry the war into the enemy's camp, and instead of merely objecting to voluntary schools being rate-aided, propose that voluntary schools should be swept away altogether. Here is what they say:—

> The time has come when there should be provided in all parts of England and Wales public elementary schools under the exclusive control of the elected representatives of the ratepayers.

In this view the Secularists would of course join the "doctrinaire Dissenters"; and if it came to be a battle between the majority report and secular education, it would be interesting to know from Mr. Hughes on which side his Methodists would range themselves.

What a long time it takes the *Times* to hear the news! It publishes this morning in a conspicuous corner a curious little story about the peasant "bewitched by a fox" who witnessed the whole of the volcanic eruption of Sho-Bandai-san, which story appeared, in our travelling Commissioner's letter from Japan, in the *Pall Mall Budget* of September 13. The *Times* quotes the story from the *Japan Weekly Mail*, showing that it also is one of those who have to go away from home to hear the news.

Sir John Gorst made a remark at Cardiff yesterday which deserves to be imputed to him for righteousness. "Many persons," he said, "affected to believe that the administration of such an Empire as India would be better conducted if they were freed from the influence of public opinion." But

> he was not himself of that way of thinking. He believed it was essential to the good government of our foreign and colonial and Indian possessions that they should be subject to the active and intelligent criticisms of the people of this country.

This is very true. The active criticisms of the people of this country upon Sir John Gorst's relation with Mr. Tom Palmer, for instance, were most salutary and needful. But, added Sir John Gorst, "the public opinion which influenced the Government of India was a public opinion which required to be instructed and informed." This also is very true; and, by way of practising what he preaches, Sir John Gorst might proceed to "instruct and inform" the public upon the previous career, present whereabouts, and recent movements of Mr. Palmer.

That which we predicted last year amid a storm of ridicule and abuse has already taken place. The police are now breaking up the unemployed meetings in Hyde Park. Every one remembers that when Sir Charles Warren closed Trafalgar-square, we were told that Hyde Park was a much more convenient place. Why did we not go there? Even so recently as a fortnight ago, when the man McCormack was arrested for using inflammatory language, the magistrate, Mr. Cooke, stated expressly that the unemployed had a right to meet in Hyde Park. Yesterday, before the usual unemployed meeting had assembled in the Park, the police were on the ground, and as soon as an audience gathered orders to "move on" were heard from all sides, and as every one was kept moving an orderly meeting was impossible. We suppose we shall now be told that Hyde Park is a thoroughfare which is "obstructed" by the meetings of the unemployed. There would be about as much truth in that assertion as there was in the similar statement about the Square.

The news from Zanzibar grows worse and worse. While the Germans are vapouring about marching to relieve Emin Pasha, there seems to be some doubt whether they will be able to hold possession of a single station on the coast of Zanzibar. Several more officials have been murdered, and the rising against the German intruders has extended along the entire coast line. Blacks and Arabs are making common cause against the objectionable Teuton, and it is to be feared that they are not likely to scrutinize too closely the nationality of the white men who come within range of their guns.

The Berlin correspondents make a great deal of unnecessary "mystery" out of the suppression of the Emperor Frederick's Diary. They say that "pressure" was brought to bear on the publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and they connect this pressure, of course, with Prince Bismarck's hurried visit to Berlin. But they cannot understand how the publishers were induced to "suspend a lucrative business" without any formal prosecution or police interference. *O sancta simplicitas!* Do the correspondents suppose, then, that Prince Bismarck always works in the open, and do they not know that he has ways and means of humbling the editors who stand erect as well as rewarding those who crawl? But it is something, at any rate, that his latest exploit should have opened the eyes of the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, and that even this gentleman should at last have found "the obsequious prints of the 'reptile' type" a little too contemptible.

No one need take seriously the depreciatory remarks of *Engineering* on the prospects of the Siberian trade. No doubt M. Wischengradsky has carefully guarded himself against the attacks of the threatened interests by retaining in his own hands power to throttle the Siberian trade with England, if he were driven to it. It is equally indubitable that the concession is limited to one year on the Obi and five years on the Yenesei. But that is only equivalent to saying that Sir Robert Morier was only able to get in the thin end of the wedge at first, instead of the thick end. That, however, is usually recognized as of some importance by people who do not pretend to possess the exceptional knowledge of the laws of mechanics natural to the conductors of *Engineering*.

We referred on Tuesday to the drawings by Ernest Griset exhibited at the International Geological Congress, and expressed a hope that they might be kept on view for a few days. This, it seems, is impossible; but Mr. Mayall has been permitted, at the instance of Dr. Thudichum, to photograph the most remarkable of the pictures, and it is not improbable that Professor Prestwich will allow them to be reproduced by the autotype process. It is believed that Griset made other sketches of similar subjects and sold them. Perhaps the present possessors may not be unwilling to assist in popularizing geological science by lending their drawings for the purpose of completing the series.

GLEANINGS IN THE FIELD OF COURT GOSSIP.

COUNT VASILI has found a successor, or rather a humble follower, who has collected the gleanings after the Count's rich harvest of Court and society gossip. "Cosmopolitan," in his "Random Recollections of Courts and Society" (Ward and Downey), cannot lay claim to any literary aptitude, and his grammar is now and then as "random" as his recollections, but he tells some good or amusing stories, of which the following are a few examples:—

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DÉBUT IN THE BALL-ROOM.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to his sister at the end of November; the Regent gave a State dinner in his honour in his own palace in Berlin, and Lord and Lady Bloomfield a ball at the British Legation. The Prince, although seventeen years old, did not look more than fourteen; he had the appearance of being quite a boy, fair and very slim; his large blue eyes were much admired, and the Berlinese were pleased with his simple, unaffected manners. He danced all night long with great gusto, but showed a distressing partiality for selecting the tallest women in the room as his partners, and his red uniform was seen manfully struggling in waltz or polka with those, to him, overpowering weights. Mr.—now Sir Robert—Morier, First Secretary of the Legation, entrusted with the management of the ball, suffered much discomposure at the reckless fashion in which his Royal Highness upset the arrangement and order of the dances to suit his convenience; yet there was no superciliousness or arrogance in his way of doing it.

"FREE LOVE" ON THE COAST OF THE BLACK SEA.

In speaking of Count Hohenthal, who had married the morganatic widow of the Elector of Hanover, "Cosmopolitan" tells the following story of the Count's niece Valerie Hohenthal, whose elder sister Wally, "an exceedingly pretty girl," was Maid of Honour to Princess Victoria (Empress Frederick), and afterwards married Mr. Paget, Secretary to the British Embassy, on his promotion to the post of Minister at Dresden, and is now Lady Paget, Ambassadress at Vienna;—

Valerie, the younger sister, who succeeded her in her attendance on the Princess, was not so beautiful, but very clever, with most advanced and broad views about marriage, or rather, to speak more correctly, she revolted against marriage altogether as a brutal tie. When Count Uxkull fell in love with her, he would only too gladly have made her his wife, and no opposition would have been raised against a match suitable in every way, but the young lady—who returned his affection—refused to bind him or bind herself to any but voluntary love not made imperative by religious or civil contract. Dispensing, therefore, with any such formalities, she joined her destinies with those of her lover, incurring the displeasure of her family, who refused to recognize such a union. She retired with Count Uxkull to a happy solitude on the shores of the Black Sea, where for some years she enjoyed unalloyed felicity till the death in rapid succession of two lovely children smote her with superstitious remorse, and fearful that her contempt of laws human and divine should bring upon her further bereavements, she at last consented to be prosaically and regularly married.

THE "WITHERED ARM" OF WILLIAM II.

At the end of January, 1859, the booming of cannon, 101 times repeated, announced the birth of the son and heir of Prince Frederick William and Princess Victoria. Lord Bloomfield had been hastily summoned to the Palace of the Prince during the night, and remained there till the child was born. For nearly an hour anxiety was felt respecting the safety of the mother, but the cause soon disappeared, and free scope was given to the joy elicited by the event. It was soon known that the Royal baby was afflicted with a slight malformation of the left arm; the limb appeared discoloured and withered below the elbow, but strong hopes were entertained that time and science would, if not utterly restore the arm to a naturally healthy condition, at least make it available for all ordinary purposes. This hope has been justified, for unless prepared to examine Prince Wilhelm very closely, it is difficult to perceive that he has not the equal use of both his arms.

SARAH BERNHARDT IN HER TEENS.

After paying a tribute to Mdlle. Rachel, the accepted queen of the Comédie Française, the writer gives the following picture of the great *tragédienne*:—

Sarah Bernhardt, only a tall, thin girl, with enormous eyes, ruddy, tumbled hair, a large mouth, and an incomparable voice, had just made her mark. No one thought very much about her till she took the Odéon by storm in 1869 on the first night she acted with Berton a play called "Le Bâtard," by Touroude. Even then the more fastidious of the *habitués* of the second Théâtre Français shook their heads, saying, "Talent no doubt, but no stamina, no tradition, too much inspiration—'un déjeuner de soleil.'" They soon had to reverse their opinion, for it is on Sarah Bernhardt, and on her only, that the mantle of Rachel has descended; it weighed too heavily on the shoulders of others who had attempted to wear it, albeit they looked stronger than those of the frail young Jewess. Sarah, like Rachel, had the energy, activity, and suppleness of the Semitic race; like Rachel, she has seen at her feet the best and greatest men of her day, none perhaps so worthy of at least her pity as poor Gustave Doré; unlike Rachel, her heart or her senses have frequently spoken, but she had the fickle temperament which is unsusceptible of durable feelings, and is at once the characteristic and the bane of genius.

"THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF THE GRAND FRANCAIS."

"Cosmopolitan" begins his eloquent tribute to the hero of the Suez Canal by saying:—

In the early days of the Second Empire Count Ferdinand de Lesseps was a singularly young-looking man for his years, and would certainly not have been given his age of forty-eight. He was spare and active, with short, dark hair and a thick, black moustache, sociable and discursive, fond of ladies' company, a great favourite with them, and if he paid an evening call to his particular friends would stop till late in the night talking with all the fire and volubility of a Frenchman, and yet with a strange earnestness. He would work out a puzzle with as much zeal as if he were cutting through a continent, or still devoting himself to protect the life and property of his countrymen as when he filled the post of Consul in Barcelona in 1844.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AS RECALCITRANT DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

The Spanish Court under Queen Isabella proves naturally a fruitful field for piquant stories, which, however, is at present less entertaining than little incidents, such as the following:—

But it never was very easy to make Princess Victoria abandon any plan she had formed, and Prince Frederick William had already taken the habit not to thwart his young wife's wishes unless he was absolutely compelled to do so. The preceding winter she had been desirous to visit on foot the Christmas fair, annually held on the Schlossfreiheit—the great square before the Royal Palace—and had persuaded the Prince to take her there after dark. Hanging on his arm and unattended, she stopped at the candle-lit booths, buying gingerbread, and in spite of the piercing cold spent more than an hour walking about in the crowd, recognized and respectfully but amazedly stared at by the humble frequenters of the popular Weihnachts Markt. The Regent heard of this infringement of the established etiquette of his Court, and kindly remonstrated with his daughter-in-law, but finding her recalcitrant to promise that she would not repeat the offence, he laid his commands on his son to prevent a renewal of it.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, THE ROYAL ALPINE HUNTER.

Those who have seen the hunting tent of the late King of Italy at the Italian Exhibition will be interested in the following account:—

The simplicity and frugality of King Victor Emmanuel's habits were excessive; he had only two strong tastes, horses and hunting. Before he ascended the throne he used to say—"God ought to have made me an English jockey instead of a Duke of Savoy." One day his eldest son, Umberto, being quite a child, was playing in his father's room, and, provoked at some mishap to his toys, gave utterance to a loud "Contaccio," a meaningless but extremely profane Piedmontese oath. His horror-stricken attendant was beginning to remonstrate with him, but the King interfered, saying, "Leave him alone; it is well that he should speak the language of his country." Victor Emmanuel loathed representation, ceremonial, and officialism; he dined at the primitive hour of twelve, and when compelled to assist at a gala banquet, he would sit through it, one gloved hand resting on his cavalry sword, the other tormenting his prodigiously long moustache, talking little, and unrestrainedly glad when the function was over. In his shooting expeditions in the mountains he lived like an Alpine hunter, covering many miles of hard climbing a day, bringing down numerous chamois, and laying himself down under a rock, wrapped in his cloak, to sleep till dawn.

"THEY SAY. WHAT DO THEY SAY? LET THEM SAY."

In conclusion, we select from the large number of stories, good, bad, or indifferent (with grammar always indifferent), the following concerning respectively the Great Iron Count and the two dead Emperors. Our gossip-monger is enlarging on the career of Pauline Lucca, who, he tells us, was essentially a German prima donna, it may almost be said a Prussian one, although by birth she was Italian, the cousin of a musical publisher at Milan:—

She was very pretty, although she lost her good looks early; she had many admirers; the King, who was very attentive to artistes, showed her particular favour; Count Otto von Bismarck relaxed his severity before her fascinations so far that she did not scruple to lend herself to a trick played upon him, which he bitterly resented, but was powerless to avenge. He met Lucca, by design or accident, at a certain photographers, Unter den Linden, whose Polish name had been changed by the sobriquet-loving Berlinese into Graf Photo. Shortly after a *carte de visite* was privately circulated representing the Count on his knees before the prima donna. The copies were seized, the negative suppressed, but still it remained proved that with or without Lucca's complicity a hidden lens had focussed the tell-tale attitude.

THE STALWART WARRIOR GAINS THE FAVOUR OF THE FAIR.

The Prince Imperial of Germany came to Rome to represent the Emperor William at Victor Emmanuel's funeral. It was his second visit to Italy; the first had been paid on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Margherita of Genoa, with her cousin, Prince Umberto, which was celebrated at Florence. At the Court ball, given in honour of the event, the Crown Prince was dancing with the bride, when she perceived that a lace flounce of her gown had been caught by an officer's spur, was torn, and a long shred of it trailing on the ground. In her youthful impetuosity she was about to drag the whole trimming off, but her partner quietly stopped her, and kneeling, took a small pincushion from his pocket, and dexterously began pinning up the delicate fabric, refusing the assistance of a maid of honour, who had hurried to his assistance. This little act of gallantry from the stalwart warrior won him golden opinions among the Italian ladies—who were already captivated by his handsome face—and one of the beautiful Margherita's most bewitching smiles.

"IN REMEMBRANCE OF HER."

The story with which Cosmopolitan concludes his recollections is the best he has to tell and makes up for much in the book which is lacking alike in truth, tact, and taste, while it gives a charming picture of the old Emperor, whose great love for his mother remained ever fresh to the end of his long life:—

Is there not something inexpressibly touching in the following trait, almost pathetic in its homely simplicity? The Emperor, who would allow only wax candles in the White Hall, because they set off the beauty and dresses of women better than gas, burned oil lamps in his own apartments. He had been staying on a visit with his Marshal of the Court, Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, and on his return to Berlin observed to his aide-de-camp *à la suite*, Count Lehndorff, that certainly none of his lamps gave half as good a light as other people's. He was told the reason of it; other people burned mineral oil, and he had always refused to do so. Convinced at last, the Emperor allowed all his lamps to be fitted with new burners, and when the system of kerosine was inaugurated one winter day before dinner, he expressed himself vastly pleased with the experiment. But his joy was short-lived, for on returning to his usual sitting-room after the meal he found it filled with a thick, pestilential smoke. Summoning his faithful old valet Engel, he demanded what this meant. The aide-de-camps knew perfectly, but had feigned ignorance. "Your Majesty," said the old man, "always turns down the lamp when he leaves the room, and these new-fangled things won't be turned low without smoking." "Well, then," said the Emperor, "let the old burners be put back again. When we were very poor," he added, turning to his generals, "and I was only a little boy, my mother invariably lowered our lamp when it was not wanted; I have always done so in remembrance of her, and I never mean to do anything else."

THE "TRAGEDY IN HUMBLE LIFE."

MR. WALTER S. B. MCLAREN, M.P., writes to us from Lucerne as follows:—

Being abroad, I have only just seen the two numbers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* containing the terribly pathetic story of Mr. Young. I send you a contribution from my wife and myself towards the fund you are raising to defend him, and I desire to express the deep sympathy we both feel for him, and our earnest hope that he will be acquitted. It is impossible to feel that any moral guilt attaches to him under the peculiar circumstances in which he shot his daughter's seducer, and one's chief regret is that the scoundrel should have escaped so easily. It becomes more and more evident that such villains should be liable to severe legal punishment, for there is no offence more cruel, nor about which the opinion of society is more unjust. In such cases as that of Grace Young, where the women are the victims of the sins of others, I maintain that they should not be held up to reproach and shame, and in too many cases turned out of their homes. Their fault is small, at the worst it is only committed against themselves, and it is utterly unreasonable that for one act, done in ignorance, they should be ruined for life, and should be branded as outcasts and fallen. There is no other offence, except murder, for which the punishment is so severe; and there is no punishment so entirely out of proportion to the offence. May I relate an incident which I have just met with abroad, and which is an example I would gladly see followed in England in such cases. My wife and I have been in South Austria in a quiet country place, and there met a peasant girl whom we had known three years previously and who at that time had been a servant in the place where we were staying. We now found that about six months ago she had had a child, having been led astray by a young man in the village who is now a soldier. She is still living with her parents; she has not been shunned and cast off by her friends. They all regret the fault she committed in ignorantly yielding to temptation, as she does herself. But there the matter ends. She brought her child to see us, at our request, and I do not believe the girl to be one whit worse in character than she was before. She hopes that the father of her child will marry her when his term of service is over; but even if he does not, she will be able to live happily, and probably will marry some one else. I ask any reasonable person whether this is not infinitely better than if the poor girl had been driven from her home as a disgrace to her family and her name, perhaps, to wander about the streets of Vienna, or even than if she were kept at home with her head bowed down with shame as if she had committed an awful crime? For my part I protest against the injustice which is habitually practised in England in these matters, by which the poor deluded girl gets the whole blame and her betrayer little or none. But, if you will allow me, I wish to fasten the blame on other shoulders still. Are not the original sinners those who keep girls ignorant of the laws of Nature? There is no more fatal mistake than to keep girls utterly untaught on these matters, and then to call it innocence. What can be more cruel, and more foolish, too, than to insist on keeping girls ignorant, and then when they err owing to that very want of knowledge to treat them as deliberate criminals unfit to live with their families and friends?

THE JAMES YOUNG DEFENCE FUND.

We have to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions for the above fund:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. B. McLaren, M.P.	£5 0 0
"Josephus"	0 10 0
R. S.	0 5 0

In addition to the above subscriptions, Miss Helen Taylor has sent £5 direct to Mr. James Young at Merton.

The amount acknowledged as from "Priscilla McLaren," on Monday, should have been £3, instead of £5 5*s*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AMONG THE METHODISTS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe that Chelsea is being placarded as follows:—

United Methodist Free Church.—Marlborough-square Chapel.—A Bazaar will be opened by Lady Dilke on Wednesday, October 3. *Sir Charles Dilke*, Revs. Lawson Forster, Shepheard, Tregonning, and others will assist, &c.

Is this Sir Charles the same man whom a jury found guilty of the most infamous conduct? If so, what does it all mean? And do the reverend gentlemen know what honest men are saying?

September 26. A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

A LONDON NUISANCE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to draw attention to what is becoming a great nuisance in London. I refer to the men who pursue cabs from railway stations to their destination for the sake of extorting money, their excuse being to give assistance with the luggage. Upon my arrival home from the country last night one of these men helped my servant to carry a portmanteau into the house. I gave him fourpence, which I considered sufficient payment for his small service. He, however, demanded more, urging that he had run for some distance. Upon my refusing to comply with his request he became most abusive and refused to leave the house. It was only by threatening to hand him over to the police that I eventually prevailed upon him to do so. Two friends of mine were lately followed in like manner, and, being ladies, were frightened into giving their persecutor two shillings to get rid of him.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

TOURIST.

West Kensington, Sept. 25.

At Home and Abroad.

It appears that in the rout of the Tibetans on Monday the enemy carried off their guns and yaks, but left the camp standing. Misty weather favoured their retreat, and it is reported that they removed their wounded.

The Bulgarians in Constantinople have forwarded to the Grand Vizier a memoir, in which they complain of the way in which the Bulgarian Church is treated in Macedonia.

The Bulgarian Government has taken the initiative in making it known in Belgrade that in governing circles in Sophia no idea of raising the Macedonian question is entertained. This intimation has strengthened the friendly feeling of Servia towards Bulgaria.

The strikes at St. Etienne, in France, gave rise to a serious disturbance yesterday, the men on strike attacking those who were proceeding to work. A desperate fight ensued, in which many were injured on both sides.

A Cairo correspondent telegraphs that the acting Sirdar has declined to be responsible for the safety of the country unless the Egyptian army is increased, as the situation has become critical.

Decrees have been published in the Spanish *Official Gazette* ordering the construction of four war-vessels and four torpedo boats.

A pamphlet written by Pope Leo XIII., entitled "The Practice of Humility," has just been published in Rome. English, French, and German translations of the work are being prepared.

Sir Joseph Lee, of Manchester, has received a letter from the Queen expressing her gratification on learning of the success of the Jubilee Exhibition last year.

Mr. John Morley is due to speak at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on Monday, October 8. He has intimated his intention of dealing principally with the more prominent political questions affecting Wales at the present moment.

There were a number of excursionists in Hawarden yesterday, many of whom had the privilege of speaking to Mr. Gladstone. In the afternoon the right hon. gentleman felled an ash tree.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday, at Ashford, to dispose of a large portion of the estates of the Knatchbulls in East Kent, one of the oldest county families in England.

The Executive Committee of the Liberation Society has adopted a minute protesting against certain recommendations in the majority report of the Royal Commission on the working of the Elementary Education Acts.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will preside at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference, to be held in the Cathedral City on October 9 and 10. For several years past the Conference has been held at Lambeth Palace.

It has been already reported that the Empress Elizabeth of Austria withdrew her contribution to the Heine monument which was to be erected at Dusseldorf. She has now written to Heine's sister, expressing her regret that she was obliged to do this, owing to the intervention of the Emperor.

A communication has been received in Berlin from the German Planters' Company, stating that the rising in East Arabia has extended along the entire coast of the Sultanate of Zanzibar. Several officials of the German East African Company have been murdered.

The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes an article from its Paris correspondent, which it calls "Events Near at Hand," and according to which the Powers are agreed to make a speedy end of Prince Ferdinand's reign and place Prince Waldemar on the Bulgarian throne.

The late Mr. Daniel Thwaites left £10,000, through his daughter, Mrs. Yerburgh, wife of the member for Chester, to the Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary; and other munificent gifts of a like character are said to have been made

Mr. James Ellis, M.P., has expressed his intention of retiring from the House of Commons at the end of the present Parliament. At a meeting of the Bosworth Liberal Committee yesterday it was unanimously decided to accept Mr. McLaren, formerly member for Stafford, as the new candidate.

The latest reports regarding the disturbances at Rio Grande City, Texas, state that the town is in the possession of a thousand armed Mexicans. The telegraph wires have been cut and railway communication with the town is interrupted.

The Home Secretary was last night the guest of the Birmingham Bean Club, at its twenty-eighth annual dinner, under the presidency of Lord Norton, and responded to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. The proceedings were private.

George Arnold was charged at Westminster yesterday with threatening to murder William Moore, and also with having counterfeit coin in his possession. The magistrate intimated his intention to send the prisoner for trial, but would await any action the Mint authorities might take.

At the Clerkenwell police-court yesterday morning, Thomas Robert Barton, a swimming instructor, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for entering a swimming competition held at the Marble Baths, Holloway, under a fictitious name and as an amateur.

At the Wandsworth police-court yesterday James Young surrendered to his bail to answer the charge of shooting Edgar Woolley, a draper's assistant, of High-street, Merton. The prosecutor gave evidence, and was cross-examined as to his relations with the prisoner's daughter. The prisoner was remanded.

At a conference of Highland members of Parliament and delegates from Land Associations, held in Inverness yesterday, the Parliamentary Committee reported that, owing to the jealousy existing among Scotch M.P.'s, little work had been done during the year. Whereon there followed an animated discussion.

On the name day of the Infanta Mercedes, who is styled the Princess of the Asturias, the Queen Regent of Spain laid the foundation-stone of the chapel which is to form part of her future and still unbuilt villa. An official reception, at which the three Royal children were present, took place, and the Royal family then witnessed a luncheon given to 1,000 school children.

At the Conference of Miners yesterday, at Manchester, a resolution was carried to the effect that each district represented at the Conference pledged itself that the pitmen should give notice to secure an advance of ten per cent. on all underground workmen's wages, and that the notices should not be withdrawn unless the advance was conceded,

At the Wandsworth police-court yesterday, Charles Carter and Alexander Brewster were charged, the former with attempting to murder a young woman named Polly Mellatt, of Church-street, Chelsea, by pushing her into the ornamental water in Battersea Park, and the latter with aiding and abetting him to do so. Brewster was discharged, and Carter remanded.

THE ARABS ATTACK SUAKIN AND ARE REPULSED.

At midnight on Tuesday the rebels made an attack on the outer Water fort at Suakin, some of them coming within twenty yards of the fort and setting fire to the zariba which runs round it. They were supported by a strong force, placed about two hundred yards off, who kept up a very heavy rifle fire for some time, but were repulsed. One gunner was killed in the fort. The loss of the enemy is supposed to have been heavy, but all traces of dead and wounded had been removed before daybreak. The sloop *Gannet* is now (Sept. 26, 6 P.M.) firing on the enemy, who are making an attempt to entrench themselves in front of the Foolah Fort. Deserters, who have come in to Suakin, report that the enemy's camp has been further reinforced, but that much sickness prevails. They also state that cholera has broken out at Khartoum. Great energy is being displayed by the British in strengthening the forts and lines, several extra guns being mounted and wells sunk in the ditches and water forts. The Europeans are greatly reassured by the presence of the foreign war vessels, and by the raising of an irregular force under Sergeant-major Plunkett, of the Cheshire Regiment. Sheanaws Bey has also placed his caravanserai at the disposal of the military.

Another determined attack will, it is expected, be made in a few days by a large force. The blacks in the town—the old wood-cutters—have been enrolled as irregulars. The feeling of the inhabitants, native and European, is very satisfactory and tranquil.

Though there is still danger that the best part of the water supply of the town may be temporarily cut off, there is no longer so much fear that the energy of the tribesmen will bring about an actual water famine at Suakin. The vessels which have recently arrived should possess ample condensing power for the supply of the most pressing necessities of the civil as well as of the military garrison. The enemy's force in the neighbourhood of the town does not appear to exceed two thousand men, with one or two small field pieces that are supplied with shells which will not explode. On the British side, in addition to the troops and the "friendlies" on shore, there will be 140 blue-jackets and marines of the *Gannet*, 112 blue-jackets and marines of the *Racer*. The presence on the spot of Colonel Hickman's 4th Egyptian battalion, which ought to arrive at Suakin from Lower Egypt to-day or on Friday, will after its appearance relieve us from any fear of being obliged to appeal for active help of any kind to our European allies. The *Gannet* carries two 90 cwt. muzzle-loaders, three 64-pounder muzzle-loaders, two 5-inch 38 cwt. breech-loaders, and six machine guns. The *Racer* is armed with eight 5-inch 38 cwt. breech-loaders, and eight machine guns.

THE MONUMENT TO THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

The monument which it is proposed to erect in Berlin in honour of the Emperor Frederick, and the projectd public subscription for that purpose, will be discussed in the Municipal Council to-day. The business will be dealt with in connection with the Emperor Frederick Endowment Fund. The resolutions of the municipal authorities on these subjects are foregone conclusions, and will be communicated to the Empress Frederick on her late consort's birthday the 18th prox.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HARVEST HOME SPEECH.

At Prince Bismarck's estate of Schönau there was a great harvest festival last Saturday. The Prince drove up at five o'clock in an open carriage, from which he for for some time gazed at the animated scene. At length he alighted, and, taking in his hand a glass of beer, spoke as follows :—

I thank you most heartily for the unusual efforts you have made so as to get in with all possible speed a harvest which threatened to be a very poor one. Everything, however, has turned out better than could have been expected, after the long winter and wet summer. Last winter brought, indeed, much sadness to us all. In it, we had to bury our aged Emperor, and a few months later his son, our Emperor Frederick. But, as regards this too, gloomy days have once more given place to bright sunshine, for we Germans can look with pride on our present Emperor, William II., who is every inch a soldier, and who will, certainly, with his army's help, fight bravely should Germany ever be attacked. But the Emperor William II. loves his subjects too much not to do his utmost to preserve peace for them. Those of you who, eighteen years ago, were with me in France, know what a harvest home can be when the enemy is in the land. There is little left then for the tiller of the soil. Let us to-day, therefore, think of our Emperor, and give him a thundering *hoch! Unser Kaiser lebe hoch!*

Prince Bismarck then quaffed his beer at one draught, and bade his good neighbours drink theirs, too—a behest which was eagerly obeyed.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF BECHUANALAND.

A telegram from Cape Town says :—Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, in addressing his constituents at East London, announced that the Imperial Government was prepared to annex Bechuanaland to Cape Colony free of expense to the latter. Tha Colonial Government, he added, was considering the matter.

Doubts are freely expressed in Pietermaritzburg as to the question whether Dinizulu is really in the custody of the Boers, though they probably know his whereabouts. Undabuko, it is stated, denies that Dinizulu is a prisoner. The Government has declared the intention of her Majesty's Government to maintain Zululand as a permanent British possession.

AMERICAN TARIFF: THE REPUBLICAN SCHEME.

A synopsis of the Tariff Bill, drawn up by the Republican senators to replace Mr. Mill's bill, was published in New York yesterday. The reductions effected by the Bill, which amount to seventy millions of dollars, except in the case of sugar, are little more than a readjustment of the existing duties, and some will have the effect of increasing the revenue. The bill makes the duties specific where possible. Wool is given more protection than ever. The additions to the free list comprise principally drugs and chemicals, although jute, manila, and sisal grass are included. The pottery schedule has been readjusted with a slight increase where it has been thought necessary. The duties on metals are practically unchanged. The rate on cotton bagging is considerably reduced, while the duty on clothing wools of the finer grades is increased from 12 to 13 cents per pound. This is the only change in raw wool. The woollen schedule is pretty thoroughly overhauled. Worsteds are to be classed as woollen goods to prevent under-valuation. Some increases also are made in woollen goods. The silk schedule is unchanged. The duties on some grades of cutlery are increased in order to keep out some cheap German manufactures.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. Ask your Grocer for a sample and book of Testimonials.

THE RECENT STORMS IN CHILI.

A BRITISH CREW DROWNED.

Advices received in New York by mail from Valparaiso state that the damage caused by the bursting of the great reservoir in August last is estimated at £600,000. The town of Copiapo was inundated during severe storms which occurred in August, and twenty-seven persons were drowned. At Valparaiso the British barque *Cambrian* sank, and the whole of the crew, except the captain and an apprentice, were drowned.

COUNT TOLSTOI AS A BUILDER.

According to a communication in the *Russian Courier* from a certain Mr. Schendal, who visited Count Tolstoi at his estate of Jasniai Pauliana, the novelist is at present occupied in building an incombustible "isha" (cottage) in place of one of those burned down when our Commissioner was in Russia. The isha is small, but commodious. The roof is to be of thatched straw. Count Tolstoi and Paul Ivanovitch were kneading clay in a large tub, into which a peasant woman was shovelling it. The Count's daughter was spinning string for binding the straw. All the party went in turns to get water from a well situated in an adjacent ravine. Every one was busy at work, and apparently very happy.

A WEEK OF SELF-DENIAL.

A week of special self-denial, fasting, and prayer is to be observed, October 6-13, all over the world, by the soldiers and friends of the Salvation Army. A similar scheme was carried out on a smaller scale two years ago. Since then the officers (that is, those entirely employed in the work) have increased from 4,000 to 6,560, over 3,000 of whom are foreign missionaries. The Salvation Army now holds 2,300,000 services annually, and visits over 3,000,000 houses. It carries on work in thirty-two countries and colonies, in thirty-five different languages.

ARMED EUNUCHS IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

The execution of a eunuch at Constantinople on Saturday last caused a great sensation. On the previous Saturday he had shot another eunuch within the precincts of the Yildiz Palace. The searching inquiry which ensued has brought to light certain circumstances which, although well known outside the Imperial residence, were ignored by, or even unknown to, the authorities. It has been discovered that the eunuchs were possessed of revolvers, rifles, and other weapons, with ammunition. While the Sultan's Palace is strictly guarded on the outside by several thousands of troops, it is surprising to find that his Majesty's intimate personal attendants, in disobedience to his strictest orders, were secretly provided with dangerous arms, and were ready to use them against one another within the palace apartments. This significant fact is not calculated to allay those morbid apprehensions which always exist within the Seraglio gates. Consequently the chief black eunuch, who holds the rank of Vizier, with another high official of the same hue, who was chief of the attendants on the Sultan, and about a dozen others have been summarily exiled. The First Chamberlain, Osman Bey, who is an aged and confidential servant of his Majesty, and a few other white officials have been placed under arrest, and submitted to cross-examination.

TURKISH AGGRESSION OF GREEK SPONGE FISHERS.

The Athens Government have been informed by the Porte that positive orders have been transmitted to the Governor of the Islands in the Archipelago to cease his vexatious treatment of the Greeks engaged in the sponge fisheries. It is hoped that Kemel Bey will not, as on previous occasions, ignore the order of the Central Government. The consequences may be serious. As it is, the Hellenic Government does not regard the order of the Porte as affording sufficient reparation for the annoyances and insults inflicted on the Greek sailors concerned by the Turkish Governor of Chios.

MICHAEL DAVITT AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Speaking at Accrington last night, Mr. Michael Davitt said he took emphatic exception to the statement that he had attacked Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. He had done nothing of the kind. Criticism was not hostility, unless it was meant to be so. He was as much alive as any other Irishman to the sacrifices that had been made, and were still being made, by Mr. Gladstone and his followers. He (Mr. Davitt) knew that it was owing to the Irish that the Liberals were now out of office, and he was probably as grateful politically to Mr. Gladstone and his party as many who had criticised him most. He was bound to add that Mr. Parnell had spoken to him far more strongly, and far more sincerely, with reference to his recent speeches, than any one else, either in England or in Ireland. Mr. Parnell had represented to him, in a private interview, that the Liberals would have undertaken the settlement of the land question in 1885 if the Irish party had pressed them to do it. Mr. Parnell also argued that, inasmuch as the Liberals had agreed to include the land question in the Home Rule question, and to leave the settlement of the land question to a home Parliament, it was unfair on his part to upbraid the Liberal party with indifference to evictions. The question he (Mr. Davitt) wished to submit to the English democracy was, were they going to allow ten thousand Irish families to be evicted without an honest protest to avert so great a crime?

THE HOME READING CIRCLES UNION.

A new development of University Extension work is being established under the name of "The Home Reading Circles Union." The objects of this union are—according to a letter from Mary C. Tabor, appearing in the *Standard* to-day—as follows :—

1. To establish local home reading circles, for systematic reading, wherever two or more students can be brought into association.

2. To provide for such circles carefully selected courses of reading, for simultaneous use, planned so as to include the best books on the subjects taken up year by year for study.

3. By means of correspondence, lectures, students' papers, printed memoranda, and a monthly journal, to bring the members of these Home Reading Circles under the direct personal guidance of men able and eminent in their several departments of teaching.

4. To make provision for testing the work done by students, and granting certificates of proficiency.

5. To arrange for an annual summer gathering in one of the older University towns, or some place of resort, where members of the various circles may meet, to receive the certificates awarded, to feel the zest of associated work, and to attend lectures by distinguished or representative men, on the subjects which have been studied during the year.

For FEUILLETON, see page 13.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE REBELLION IN SAMOA.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN NOMINEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AUCKLAND, Sept. 27.—Advices received to-day from Samoa announce that Tamasese, the King set up and supported by the Germans after the defeat and capture of King Malietoa, has been totally defeated by the partisans of Malietoa, after severe fighting. The troops of King Tamasese have been led in the recent fighting by Herr Branders, the German Vice-Consul.

Three or four weeks ago a telegram from Berlin announced that Malietoa, the ex-King of Samoa, had been released from captivity, and was about to return to his native land. Hardly had people ceased to wonder what this move on the part of Prince Bismarck portended, when news arrived that an insurrection was in progress in Samoa against the new King Tamasese, and that it promised to be successful unless the Germans interfered vigorously on behalf of their nominee. Malietoa was deposed by an armed force of Germans in August of last year, and, according to report, was exiled to New Guinea. Tamasese, his rival of long standing for the sovereignty of the Samoan group of islands, was created King in his place. But the position of this puppet became precarious as soon as the German ironclads left Apia. In the days before Malietoa's deposition, Tamasese had never been more than a rebel, incapable of making head against Malietoa, and only shielded from his vengeance by German influence. The proceedings of the King and of the German Agent have not been calculated to win popularity for the new dynasty. One step in particular on the part of Herr Branders seems to have provoked much resentment among the clansmen of Malietoa. He caused the ruler whom the majority of the Samoans regarded as a usurper to assume the hereditary name of Malietoa, thus wounding the tenderest sentiments of the old loyalists. Oppressive taxation, besides, had filled to overflowing the cup of Tamasese's offending, and the result of it was a full-blown insurrection. Herr Branders placed himself at the head of a body of Samoans loyal to King Tamasese, and went out to meet the rebels, whom he encountered in the bush. In the conflict which ensued seven of the supporters of Tamasese and three of the rebels were killed, while the number of wounded on both sides was large. Herr Branders's force numbered 1,400 men. A thousand Savaii natives flocked to the camp of the partisans of the dethroned King Malietoa, bringing their total effective up to 3,000 men. The telegram which we print above announces that exactly what was expected a fortnight ago has happened.

SALE OF THE EMPEROR'S DIARY INTERDICTED.

A PROMISE OF THE DIARY OF 1866.

The storm of controversy raised by the publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary is raging in Germany as fiercely as ever, and promises even to become more furious, if there be truth in the statement of a Munich journal that his Majesty's journal kept during the war of 1866 will also shortly see the light in the pages of a National Liberal organ. This announcement is gall and wormwood to the Cartel press, one organ of which, the *National Zeitung*, naively doubts whether any newspaper of its own kidney will dare to make itself the medium of another such indiscretion, after it has become known that both the Emperor William and the Empress Frederick strongly disapprove of what the *Deutsche Rundschau* has done. The *Deutsche Tageblatt*, an obsequious print of the "reptile" type, goes the length of advising the Government to forcibly restrain the revelation of any more documents from the hand of the late Emperor. That this advice, too, has not fallen on barren ground may be gathered from a statement in the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Herr Richter's newspaper, that the sale of the *Deutsche Rundschau* has already been stopped. He had ordered several hundred more copies of the October number of that magazine, of which the first issue had been completely sold out on Saturday, and he had received a promise that the new order should be executed as promptly as possible; but was told yesterday that the further issue of the *Rundschau* had been interdicted.

The genesis of the recent publication in the *Rundschau* is as thickly wrapped in mystery as ever. One theory was that the diary in question had been left behind in a drawer of the Emperor's escritoire at San Remo, and that a copy of it might have been made before it was restored to its owner; but the *National Zeitung* hears that in well-informed circles nothing whatever is known of such an incident. A letter from Dresden to the *Wiener Tagblatt* says it is highly probable that the Emperor Frederick's diary was communicated to the *Deutsche Rundschau* by Mdme. von Normann, widow of Herr Charles von Normann, who was at one time on terms of close intimacy with the Crown Prince Frederick William. And yet another story from the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, who says:—A personal friend of the Empress Frederick, to whose wife her Majesty used in 1870 to send extracts from the late Emperor's letters, tells me that the diary is culled from them. He remembers some of the exact expressions. The then Crown Prince jotted down for the perusal of his wife and the Empress Augusta every circumstance that struck him, and sent his jottings as letters to Berlin to his wife, who, it was understood, was to show them to his mother. She not only did this, but used to have many of these communications copied to send to her relatives in England and Germany, and to personal friends. My informant thinks that perhaps one of those friends to whom extracts of the letters were sent in 1870 has published them.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.—A CONFESSION.

A man named John Fitzgerald, an Irishman, gave himself up last night at the police-station, High-street, Wandsworth, as the murderer of Annie Chapman, in Hanbury-street, Whitechapel. It is stated that he made a confession to the police, and they at present refuse to make known the details of it. He was placed in a cell, and between one and two o'clock this morning was removed by a sergeant of police to Leman-street police-station, Whitechapel. The man had undoubtedly been drinking last night. He will probably be brought up at the Thames police-court to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH AND SCOTCH QUESTIONS.

The secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone: "To declarations I have already made I will only add that I think the Irish settlement will, by clearing the ground, much increase the available means of judgment on the Scotch one, as will the conduct which Parliament may in the meantime pursue with reference to questions of deep Scottish interest."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREAT DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Eighty cases of dynamite exploded on a wharf at Carthagena yesterday, damaging the wharf and destroying some lighters, which were alongside; other damage was also caused, but no one was injured.

NO NEWS FROM SIKKIM.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.—No further intelligence has been received from Colonel Graham since Tuesday last. It is supposed that he is making a rapid march on Rinchigong, and that he has, therefore, been unable to send.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN IMPENDING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—There is reason to believe that a new Russian Four per Cent. Foreign Loan will very shortly be issued by Messrs. Sack, of St. Petersburg, and Messrs. Bleichroeder, of Berlin. The coupons will not be subject to taxation.

TERRIFIC GALE IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A terrific gale has been raging along the coast of New England, but no serious disasters are yet reported.

MORMON EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The authorities have decided to send back twenty-two Mormon emigrants who lately arrived here, including fifteen English children.

"SUCH GROUNDLESS ASSERTIONS."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—With reference to the statement of the *Mémorial Diplomatique* that Lord Salisbury had received an assurance from Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky that they were prepared to support the candidature of Prince Ferdinand at any future election to the Bulgarian throne, and the conclusion deduced therefrom that a satisfactory settlement of the Bulgarian question might now be looked for, the semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* to-day expresses amazement that a serious paper should publish such groundless assertions.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 26.—103 fresh cases of yellow fever and eight deaths have occurred here during the past twenty-four hours.

Frosts are recorded in various parts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and the yellow fever scare in the South is to some extent subsiding. Railway travelling is being resumed, and at least one route has been opened to New Orleans.

A MARRIAGE AT ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.

The central figures at a wedding in St. George's, Hanover-square, this morning were the Rev. Wyndham A. S. Merewether, formerly a curate at that church and now vicar of a Wiltshire parish, and Miss Edith Wilson Fox, a daughter of the late Dr. Wilson Fox, a Queen's physician. The service was a choral one, and the church was tastefully decorated. The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attired in a white corded silk dress with long Court train, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace; the tulle veil fastened with diamond and pearl pins, and ornamented with sprays of stephanotis and orange blosssoms. The two bridesmaids (Miss Adeline Wilson Fox and Miss Fellowes) wore white corded silk dresses, with bonnets of the same, trimmed with white crêpe. At the reception which followed the wedding there were present among others, Sir James Paget, Lady White Cooper, Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, Sir Anthony and Lady Hoskins, Sir Robert and Miss Fowler, Sir Joseph and Lady Pease, Sir Richard and Lady Baggallay, Lady Smart, Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, Lady Awdry, Captain and Mrs. Merewether, &c. The early part of the honeymoon is to be spent at the Westmoreland Lakes.

"POOH-BAH" AT THE PORTE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—Rajhib Bey, who was placed under arrest for having taken bribes in connection with contracts for arms, has been released from durance and appointed Juge d'Instruction to investigate the conduct of Osman Bey, First Chamberlain of the Palace, who is accused of peculation to a large amount in dealing with the funds of the Civil List. The offences with which these officials are respectively charged differ materially; Rajhib Bey, it is alleged, only preyed upon the Giaour, but Osman is accused of robbing the Khalif.

The German Emperor left Detmold this morning for Stuttgart.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice of Hesse, yesterday afternoon drove to Braemar from Balmoral. Horses were changed at Macnab's Hotel, where a large assemblage of visitors saluted her Majesty.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, arrived this morning at Abergeldie, where they will remain until next month.

Though the Empress Victoria has abandoned her intention of visiting Scotland, she will arrive in this country early in November, staying for a week at Sandringham, and for a fortnight at Windsor Castle.

The Home Rule Union van reached Castle Hedingham last night, and a meeting was held at the British schools, where the itinerant lecturer of the Union, Mr. Oswald Earp, discoursed on "Ireland under Coercion."

A man named Squiriel, a butler out of work, committed suicide at the house of a friend in Well-walk, Hampstead, last night, by taking oxalic acid.

Mr. Michael Davitt's Irish Woollen and Export Company, whose chief trade is with America, has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

Lord Randolph Churchill, at the termination of his visit to Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, left to visit Lord and Lady Wimborne, at Beaufort Castle, Beauly, N.B.

The Earl of Aberdeen is at present in Switzerland. The Countess of Aberdeen has arrived at Guisachan on a visit to Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, before returning to Haddo House.

A farewell banquet was given last night at the Criterion by the Savage Club Lodge and the Logic Club to Mr. John Maclean, who is leaving England for America with Miss Mary Anderson's company.

At Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire, a child named Frederick Gwyther, four and a half years old, drank about a quartern measure of whisky during its mother's absence, and has since died from the consequences.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE DISSENTIENTS.

THE CONFERENCE AT NOTTINGHAM.

A conference of Dissentient Liberals was held yesterday at Nottingham, Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., in the chair. An approving letter from Lord Selborne was read. To one of the resolutions, which stated that the unity of the Empire was imperilled by Mr. Gladstone's scheme, a delegate from Lenton moved an amendment, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone having conceded the principle of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, the demand for Home Rule was just and reasonable, and the difference in the Liberal party was no longer justifiable. The chairman said the delegate was plainly not a Liberal Unionist at all, and called on the meeting to say whether he should be heard. The meeting decided that he should not be heard, and then carried the resolution. Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting in the evening in the Albert Hall. He declared that the Unionist policy was the old policy of the Liberal party, and the policy of Mr. Gladstone himself, until in an unhappy moment he accepted the policy of Mr. Parnell and his paymasters, the American Irish. He argued that the Liberal leaders wanted place and power, and that the efforts to make government in Ireland impossible had failed because of the resolution of Mr. Balfour. On the question of arrears Mr. Chamberlain made the following remarks—characteristic of the right hon. gentleman—which are commented upon in another column :—

Now, it so happens that I have especial interest in this question of arrears of rent. I felt when the Act of 1887 was passed that it was not altogether complete : that it was possible that there might be cases in which a tenant was subject to a rent which a court might subsequently declare to be unfair, and in which there might be a chance that the tenant might be evicted for arrears which had arisen in consequence of rent so declared to be unjust. I urged upon the Government that they should introduce clauses to deal with arrears, and the Government consented ; and in two successive Sessions of Parliament they offered to introduce clauses or to bring in a bill to deal with this question of arrears. In every case in which a tenant was proved to be embarrassed in his circumstances, and unable, through misfortune, to pay his rent, they undertook to give to the court power to deal with these arrears and to make any composition which the court thought just, provided that at the same time the court was allowed to deal with other debts—with his debts to the usurer and his debts to the shopkeepers. If you are to do them any good you must deal with all their debts, and I can conceive nothing more desirable in the interests of these embarrassed tenants than that they should have a clean slate, and be started afresh with some chance of making a subsistence out of their land. The proposal of the Government was not carried into effect solely and entirely on account of the opposition of the Nationalist members, and especially of Mr. Dillon, who led them. Mr. Dillon threw his shield and the shield of his colleagues over the usurer and over the shopkeeper who gives credit and charges usurious prices, because the usurer and the gombeen man are the chief supporters of the National League ; and if in the last few years there has been, and in this year there shall be, any tenant evicted from his holding in consequence of unfair arrears, the fault lies with Mr. Dillon more than with any other man alive.

THIS DAY'S RACING.—NEWMARKET FIRST OCTBOER MEETING.

OCTOBER HANDICAP.

WISE MAN	1
KINGFISHER...	2
ST. HELEN	3

6 ran.

We have also received the following result :—

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES.—Sheen beat Nina.

FIRES IN LONDON.

A fire broke out on the premises of a confectioner at 128, Stoke Newington-road, about three o'clock this morning. The occupier, a man named Lewis, and two assistants, were sleeping in the upper portion of the house, and it was only with difficulty that they succeeded in making their escape. Eventually a fire-engine appeared upon the scene ; but the fire could not be got under until the shop was entirely destroyed, and the upper stories much damaged.

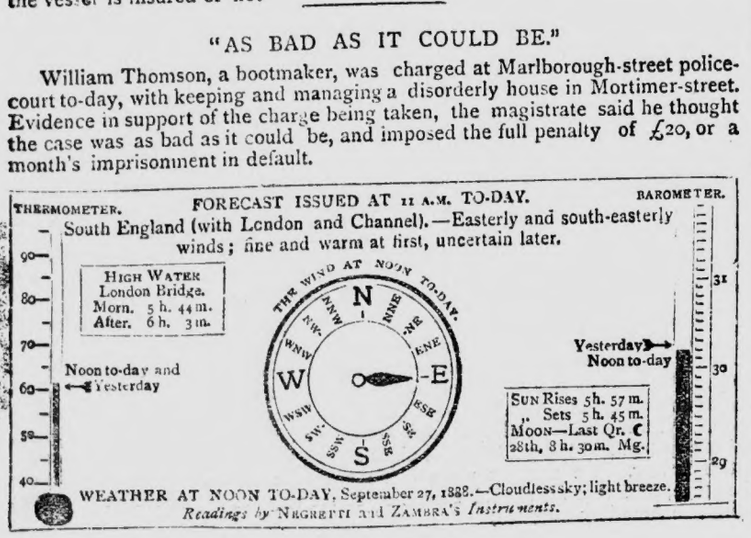
A fire broke out this morning on the premises occupied by Mr. Charles Rean, artificial florist, 3 and 4, Whitecross-street, City. A large number of girls who were employed there rushed screaming to the windows, and attracted the attention of the fireman at the fire station, which is nearly opposite. He succeeded in subduing the flames with the aid of buckets of water and a hand-pump. The amount of damage done is very trifling.

A fire occurred at a confectioner's shop, 203, Globe-road, Mile-end just before four this morning. The building was entirely destroyed.

Considerable damage has been done to the steamship *Eramus Wilson*, which caught fire in the Millwall Dry Dock last night. It is not known whether the vessel is insured or not.

"AS BAD AS IT COULD BE."

William Thomson, a bootmaker, was charged at Marlborough-street police-court to-day, with keeping and managing a disorderly house in Mortimer-street. Evidence in support of the charge being taken, the magistrate said he thought the case was as bad as it could be, and imposed the full penalty of £20, or a month's imprisonment in default.



THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE 4 PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS ARE FIRM EXCEPT FOREIGNERS.

The directors of the Bank of England at their meeting this morning decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 4 per cent. Although there was a good deal of uncertainty as to what action the directors would take to-day, the general opinion was that no advance would be made. The idea that the rate would be raised, however, had gained such hold that bill-brokers did not consider it safe to work except subject to any alteration, and most of the transactions this morning have been on that basis. The general quotation for three months' bank paper is now 3¾ to 3⅞ per cent. There is again a good demand for money, and owing to the shortness of the supply lenders are able to obtain very good rates, the charge for advances over to-morrow ranging from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Although operators in Stock Exchange securities are still occupied to some extent with the settlement arrangements, a considerable business is being done in some directions, and quotations show extensive fluctuations. Consols and other Home Government Funds are quiet without further downward movement. In the English Railway market the principal speculative activity has been in the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, especially South Eastern. Hull and Barnsley stock too has received a large share of attention. North British stocks, Preferred and Deferred, however, are dull. Foreign Government Bonds continue to be neglected and the variations are insignificant, except for a further rise in Greek bonds. American Railroad securities are firm, though without appreciable movement in prices apart from a rise in Louisville and Nashville shares and New York Central. The Norfolk and Western Preference dividend announcement of 1½ per cent. is only what had been expected, and has had no effect on the price of the stock. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues have been inquired for and show a substantial upward movement. It will be borne in mind that the dealer who failed on Tuesday was interested in these securities. Grand Trunk stocks have also been affected by the small decrease in the traffic. The receipts on the combined system show a falling-off of £1,487, but it will be remembered that this week's traffic includes the provincial fairs, which are a week later this year than last. Anglo-American Telegraph stocks are steady, and a further rise has taken place in Primitiva Nitrate shares, which are now quoted at 30½.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened strong, and so continued, with slight relapses, throughout the day. Villards, Southern Stocks, and specialities were the features until the last hour, when New England took the lead, and on very heavy trading advanced over 2. The market closed active and strong at the highest figures.

The following are the prices compared with yesterday's closing :—

In Home Railways.—*Improved* : South Eastern Deferred 1⅝, Hull and Barnsley 1, Brighton Deferred ⅝, Metropolitan ½, Great Eastern ⅜, Caledonian and North Eastern ¼, and Midland ⅛. *Declined* : North British Preferred ½, the Deferred ¼, Chatham Ordinary and North Western ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced* : Greek 1881 ¾, Uruguay Bonds ¼, and Portuguese ⅛. *Declined* : French Four and a Half per Cents., Russian 1873, and Turkish 1871 and Deferred ¼ each, Egyptian Daira ¼, the Unified ⅛, Italian and Mexican ⅜, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen* : Louisville and Nashville 1⅛. Northern Pacific Preference ⅝, Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ⅛, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, New York Central ½. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage and Wabash Preference ¼. *Fallen* : Central Pacific, Denver Ordinary, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher* : Grank Trunk First and Second Preferences 1⅞, the Third Preference and Guaranteed 1⅛, Mexican Ordinary 1⅜, the Second Preference 1½, the First Preference 1⅛, Canada Pacific ⅝, and Nitrate shares ½.

Anglo-American Telegraph Preference is up ¼, Direct United States Cable ¼, Rio Tinto ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16 ; but Kimberley Central shares are down ⅞, De Beers ⅝, Suez Canal ¼, Imperial Ottoman Bank ⅛, and Namaqua ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Moderate business at firm prices. Sales 8,000. Futures three points dearer for September, and unchanged for others.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols 2¾	97¼	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅝100	
Local Loan Stock	102	3
New 2½ per. Cent	94⅛	¼
India 3½ per Cent.	104¼	¾
Do. 4½ p. c. Re.	71¼	2
Egyptian Guar.	99¼100¼	
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	111	22
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	1
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110½	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	70	1
Do. Treasury	93½	95½
Austrian Gold	91	3
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	101	4
B. Ayres 6p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	64¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91½	2
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2
Do. Unified	84¼	5
Do. Preference	102⅛	⅞
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¼	80
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82⅝	¼
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	103⅛	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rente	83⅛	⅛
Italian	96	¼
Mexican Converted	39¼	40
Peruvian 5 p.c	7 2	
Do. 6 p.c.	16½	½
Portuguese	61½	⅝
Russian 1873	98¼	⅝
Spanish 4 p. c.	75⅛	¼
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	21¼	½
Group 2	16⅜	½
Group 4	15 9 16	11 16
4½ p. c. 1871	86¼	¾
5 p. c. Defence	97⅛	8¾
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	76½	⅛
Virginia Funded	41	2
U.S. 4½ p.c.	108½	9½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	117½	¼
Great Eastern	71¼	2
Great Northern	117	18
Ditto A	103½	4½
Great Western	151⅛	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	84	½
Lanc. and York	119	20
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	131½	3½
Chatham (Ordinary)	24¼	½
Do. Preference	103	½
North Western	170¼	1¾
South Western	133	9
Manchester & Shef.	72	4
Do. A.	38⅛	9⅛
Met. Consolidated	75	⅛
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	35⅛	⅜
Midland	114¼	5¾
North British Pref.	75¼	6¼
Do. Def.	53	½
North Eastern	161½	¾
North Stafford	112	13
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	113⅛	⅛
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	60⅛	⅝
Cen. Pacific Share	35	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	61½	8
Denver & R. Grande	20	⅛
Do. Pref.	55	⅛
Illinois Shares	121	2
Lake Shore	104¼	⅛
Ohio & Mississpp.	25⅛	6
Louis. and Nash	61½	¾
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67¼	8¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Share	112⅛	¾
New York Ontario	17⅛	¼
Erie Shares	30⅛	⅜
Do. Sec. Mort.	103⅛	4½
Norfolk & West. Pre	50	¼
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M.	42½	½
North. Pacific Pref	62⅛	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	¼
Phil. and Read. Sh	26⅝	7⅛
Union Pacific Shares	62½	⅜
Wabash Preferred	27¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	44	3
Grand Trunk Sh.	21⅛	⅝
Do. First Pref.	70⅞	1⅛
Do. Second Pre	50	½
Do. Third Pref.	23⅜	⅜
Do Guaranteed	72½	¾
Mexican Ordinary	51⅛	⅜
Do First Pre	123¾	4
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	83	½
Lombardo-Venetian	9	⅛
Varna 3 per cent	7¼	¾
Nitrate Railway	25¾	6¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	83¾	14¾
City Bank	90½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7⅛	8½
Imperial Ottoman	21¼	
London and County	93½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	30	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	50⅛	1½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	⅝
Mysore shares	3½	⅛
Ooregums	1½	9 16
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅛
Namaqua	3¼	⅛
Mason and Barry	12⅛	13⅜
Rio Tinto	23¾	4
Montana £1 shares	1 11 16	13 16
De Beers	30½	⅛
Kimberley Cent	54⅜	5½
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	49¼	50¼
Do. Pref.	82½	3½
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅜
Direct Unit. States	10⅞	11¼
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	12⅞	23¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛	¾
TRAMWAYS	**ETC**	
London Gen. Om.	135	200
London Street	23	14
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	137	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	281	6
New River, New	349	54
Pimlwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Brislight & Coke &	250	4
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	306	12
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3½	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Hotchkiss	10	½
Bryant and May	12⅛	13¼
Spratt's Patent	9⅞	10¼
P and O Steam	63	8
Royal Mail Steam	62	6
C. A. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	88¼	9¼
& ... Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	42	6

THE MURDER IN HANBURY-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY THE CORONER.

The inquest concerning the death of the woman named Annie Chapman, who was so foully murdered in Hanbury-street, Whitechapel, on the 8th of September, was concluded yesterday, when the coroner delivered an elaborate summing-up of all the evidence, and the jury returned a simple verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." From the summing-up of the coroner we extract the most important passages :—

The deceased had evidently lived an immoral life for some time, and her habits and surroundings had become worse since her means had failed. She lived principally in the common lodging-houses in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, where such as her herd like cattle. She showed signs of great deprivation, as if she had been badly fed.

The glimpses of life in those dens which the evidence in this case discloses is sufficient to make us feel that there is much in the nineteenth century civilization of which we have small reason to be proud; but you who are constantly called together to hear the sad tale of starvation, or semi-starvation, of misery, immorality, and wickedness which some of the occupants of the 5,000 beds in this district have every week to relate to coroner's inquests, do not require to be reminded of what life in a Spitalfields lodging-house means.

It was in one of these that she was seen a few hours before her mangled remains were discovered. There is some conflict in the evidence about the time the deceased was despatched. It is not unusual to find inaccuracy in such details, but this variation is not very important. She was found dead about six o'clock. But many minutes after Mrs. Long passed them cannot have elapsed before the deceased became a mutilated corpse in the yard of 29, Hanbury-street.

The wretch must have seized the deceased, perhaps with Judas-like approaches. He seized her by the chin. He pressed her throat, and while thus preventing the slightest cry, he at the same time produced insensibility and suffocation. There is no evidence of any struggle. The deceased was then lowered to the ground, and laid on her back; and although in doing so she may have fallen slightly against the fence, this movement was probably effected with care. Her throat was then cut in two places with savage determination, and the injuries to the abdomen commenced. All was done with cool impudence and reckless daring; but, perhaps, nothing is more noticeable than the emptying of her pockets, and the arrangement of their contents with business-like precision in order near her feet.

The body has not been dissected, but the injuries have been made by some one who had considerable anatomical skill and knowledge. There are no meaningless cuts. The organ has been taken by one who knew where to find it, what difficulties he would have to contend against, and how he should use his knife, so as to abstract the organ without injury to it. No unskilled person could have known where to find it, or have recognized it when it was found. For instance, no mere slaughterer of animals could have carried out these operations. It must have been some one accustomed to the post-mortem room. The conclusion that the desire was to possess the missing abdominal organ seems overwhelming.

If the object were robbery, the injuries to the viscera were meaningless, for death had previously resulted from the loss of blood at the neck. Moreover, when we find an easily accomplished theft of some paltry brass rings and an internal organ taken, after at least a quarter of an hour's work, and taken by a skilled person, we are driven to the deduction that the abstraction of the missing portion of the abdominal viscera was the object, and the theft of the rings was only a thin-veiled blind. It is not necessary to assume lunacy, for it is clear that there is a market for the missing organ. To show you this, I must mention a fact which at the same time proves the assistance which publicity and the newspaper press afford in the detection of crime.

Within a few hours of the issue of the morning papers containing a report of the medical evidence given at the last sitting of the court, I received a communication from an officer of one of our great medical schools that they had information which might or might not have a distinct bearing on our inquiry. I attended at the first opportunity, and was informed by the sub-curator of the Pathological Museum that some months ago an American had called on him, and asked him to procure a number of specimens of the organ that was missing in the deceased. He stated his willingness to give £20 a-piece for each specimen. He stated that his object was to issue an actual specimen with each copy of a publication on which he was then engaged. He was told that his request was impossible to be complied with, but he still urged his request. It is known that this request was repeated to another institution of a similar character.

Now, is it not possible that the knowledge of this demand may have incited some abandoned wretch to possess himself of a specimen? I need hardly say that I at once communicated my information to the Detective Department at Scotland-yard. By means of the press some further explanation may be forthcoming from America, if not from here. Surely it is not too much even yet to hope that the ingenuity of our detectlve force will succeed in unearthing this monster. It is not as if there were no clue to the character of the criminal or the cause of his crime. His object is clearly divulged. His anatomical knowledge carries him out of the category of a common criminal, for that knowledge could only have been obtained by assisting at post-mortems, or by frequenting the post-mortem room.

If the assumption be correct that the man who was talking to the deceased at half-past five was the culprit, he is even more clearly defined. In addition to his former description we should know that he was a foreigner of dark complexion, over forty years of age, a little taller than the deceased, of shabby-genteel appearance, with a brown deer-stalker hat on his head, and a dark coat on his back.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Sept. 23, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows :—

RAILWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£3,232	—
Caledonian	3,164	—
Eastern and Mid.	12	—
Great Eastern	198	—
Great Northern	—	£3,559
Great Western	8,540	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	657	—
Manc. and Sheffield	523	—
Metropolitan	488	—
Metropolitn. District	72	—
Mersey	206	—
Midland	4,777	—
North British	5,293	—
North Eastern	4,483	—
North Stafford	65	—
North Western	8,573	—
South Eastern	2,059	—
Tilbury	4	—
TRAMWAYS.		
Belfast	278	—
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	76	—
Bristol	£319	—
Calais	9	—
Dublin	172	—
Edinburgh	211	—
Germany	166	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,340	—
Gothenburg	9	—
Hull Street	29	—
Imperial	53	—
London	374	—
London Street	346	—
London Southern	57	—
North Metropolitan	608	—
Provincial	1,022	—
Rouen	—	£22
Sheffield	29	—
Southampton	16	—
South London	46	—
Sunderland	104	—
Swansea, &c.	79	—
Wolverhampton	30	—

THE MURDER NEAR GATESHEAD.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

Jane Beatmoor, the victim of the horrible murder at Birtley Fell, near Gateshead, on Saturday night, was buried yesterday. The universal sorrow with which the event has been regarded throughout the district was manifested in a very impressive manner by the enormous crowds which attended the funeral. People came in thousands to the little cottage on Birtley Fell side. There were numerous floral offerings from those who took part in the ceremony. The burial service was read by the Rev. Arthur Watts, of Durham, who, in the absence of the vicar of Birtley, has been performing the clerical duties of the parish. At the grave side Mr. Watts departed from the usual course, and made a few touching remarks concerning the terrible deed that had been done in their midst. The prevailing idea is that the murderer, whoever he may be, has committed suicide. The man who is missing seems to have been suffering from some slight mental derangement previous to leaving his home. To his fellow-workmen he had been explaining for days the method he would adopt if he had to despatch anybody, and his reading the details in connection with the Whitechapel murders seems to have made a powerful impression upon his mind, for he was constantly talking about them. If he desired to commit suicide there was abundant opportunity for him to do so in one of the numerous disused coal shafts about the district. Many of these are filled with water, and if he has thrown himself down one of them his body may never be recovered.

"MAKING NIGHT HIDEOUS."

A solicitor, named Henry Harris, was charged before the Dalston police magistrate yesterday with assaulting Annie Stanley, of 76, Richmond-road, Dalston, by striking her with a paraffin lamp. The woman said she had known the prisoner eight or nine years. He entered her house soon after midnight yesterday. She rushed downstairs, carrying a lamp in her hand. He met her, knocked down the lamp, which caused a fire on the staircase, and furthermore struck her in the face. She called out, "Murder!" and "Police!" and he was apprehended. "Was I sober?" asked the solicitor in cross-examination. "Yes," answered the woman, "for the first time in a fortnight, you old blackguard." She denied that she was in bed with a half bottle of whisky at her side; adding that prisoner was "a very violent man with a plausible tongue." So far the woman's evidence. The solicitor then entered into an explanation, in the course of which he accused the prosecutrix (who ere this had been ordered to leave the court for interrupting) of violence and of assaulting him. He entered the house quietly last night and found the lady asleep with a whisky bottle beside her, which he took away, so that she might not get more drunk than she was already. He then went downstairs to make some tea for both. "Then," added the man, "she came downstairs, her hair all dishevelled, and flew at me like a fury—like a wild beast, and screamed, 'Murder!' before I touched her." The magistrate, having heard and pondered both stories, decided that the ends of justice would be met by binding over Mr. Henry Harris in his own recognizances of £10 to keep the peace for six months.

BRAVO PORTSMOUTH!—The Portsmouth Board of Guardians have built a swimming-bath, holding 20,000 gallons of water, for the use of the pauper children, all of whom are to be taught to swim before they leave school.

THE SAFETY OF THE MONUMENT.—Consequent upon a fall of a piece of stone from the platform at the top of the Monument on Tuesday morning, the City Lands Committee of the Corporation have (as we ventured to predict yesterday) directed a thorough examination to be made of the condition of the structure, with a view to rendering it thoroughly safe.

PROFESSOR PRESTWICH'S RECEPTION.—Professor Prestwich yesterday gave a reception, at his residence at Shoreham, Kent, to the members of the International Geological Congress remaining in London. In the afternoon he conducted the party over the charming hills around, and pointed out very interesting pre-glacial and post-glacial deposits, in one of which the remains of the mammoth have recently been found.

THE TERRIBLE MURDER NEAR HANLEY.—At Stoke-on-Trent yesterday, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Clews, of Washerwall, the young collier who, on the 15th inst., attacked with a hatchet Mary Bonell, of Bricknall, near Hanley, a young widow with whom he had been cohabiting, inflicting fatal injuries. The crime is attributed to jealousy, the woman latterly having shown a preference for another man. Clews gave himself up.

THE WORKSOP SHOOTING CASE.—At a special sitting of the Worksop magistrates yesterday, William Caudwell, formerly a wood-turner and timber-merchant, was brought up in custody on a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Mark Holleby, of Sheffield. On Sunday, just after the three brothers, John, Tom, and Mark Holleby, had left the Wesleyan chapel, the prisoner, as alleged, fired three shots from a revolver, wounding Mark on the right shoulder and on the left side. The accused, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

PRESENTATION TO LORD BRASSEY.—A portrait of Lord Brassey, painted by the late Mr. Frank Holl, and subscribed for by five hundred admirers, was presented to his lordship yesterday, at Normanhurst Court, Sussex. The portrait would have been presented to Lady Brassey had she lived long enough. It was accompanied by a sextant and an illuminated address. Lord Brassey, in returning thanks, spoke of the sorrow it gave him to receive gifts which had been intended for his wife. As heretofore, his sole aim would be to benefit his country.

ROBBERY BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.—At the Leamington county sessions yesterday, Francis Hubert Seaton, a young gentleman, of Wolverhampton, was charged, on remand, with stealing jewellery, value £200, the property of Frederick Thienman. Mr. Arthur F. Hillyer, the prisoner's stepfather, stated that the prisoner's father, grandmother, and other members of the family had suffered from insanity, and the prisoner was so strange at times that he thought of putting him under restraint. A doctor said he was satisfied that the prisoner was not responsible for his actions. The bench discharged the prisoner, on the promise that he would be put under proper restraint.

HUSBANDRY IN NORFOLK.—Lord Walsingham, who presided last evening at the annual dinner of the Wayland Agricultural Society at Watton, said he was extremely thankful that, after a cold and wet summer, Norfolk agriculturists had enjoyed the blessing of a short spell of such weather as was required to get in at least an average crop of wheat and barley in fairly good and marketable condition. With regard to the hay crop, it was now admitted on all hands that the ensilage system had taken a foremost place among the operations of the modern British farmer. He thought more cattle could be bred in the country with advantage, and that we should expose ourselves to great dangers if we trusted entirely to American supplies.

GIVING A BISHOP THE LIE.

A CASE OF THE PARALYSIS OF ESTABLISHMENT?

FOR some years the parish of St. Matthew's, Marylebone, has been looked askance at in clerical circles as "a scandal to the Church." Except for the exertions of a mission curate, whose stipend has been provided by a lady interested in the parish, there have been practically no ministrations. The vicar, the Rev. Dr. Spencer, through age and increasing infirmity, has not been able to perform, or, at least, has not performed, the duties of the office which he continues to hold. He has done good work in his day, and the question which has been occupying the trustees of the living, the rural dean, the Bishop, and the parishioners is how to bring it home at once kindly and effectively to the old man that it is time for him to seek a well-earned retirement. The Rev. Dr. Spencer, however, takes quite another view. He is a survival of a past generation. A learned scholar, a militant Irishman of the ultra-Protestant faction, an Evangelical Churchman of the old school, and once a polemical dogmatist of some distinction, his heart is in the bygone days of Archbishop Whately, who ordained him (there is no one like him to-day, sir), and his mind goes back to the time when his present Bishop, then tainted with a heresy that called for censure from all good Protestants, was of those who set their hands to the famous "Essays and Reviews." Time was when Dr. Spencer figured as a popular preacher. St. Matthew's used to fill from end to end. Early and late the vicar was active among his parishioners. Those days are gone. A scanty congregation of perhaps a dozen adults will assemble now for Sunday service at St. Matthew's—a service performed semi-audibly, and without the vestige of a choir. Of a choir the vicar will not hear. Without it his parishioners will not listen. The fabric itself, fast falling into decay, probably unsafe, and certainly unclean, is a disgrace to the Established Church. Changes, meanwhile, are going on in the general character of the parish. Pressure of circumstances is diminishing the number of wealthy inhabitants in Marylebone. It will require a very strong hand to restore the prestige of the church at all when opportunity does arise. As for visiting and duties of that kind they are unknown. About the vicar, poor old gentleman, there is but one opinion outside his own. He must resign. But that, as has been said, is the very last thing which the vicar intends to do. That he should miss, or should refuse to see, the insidious advances of age and incapacity, is but human frailty, the natural weakness of a veteran. That his dogged resolution should be strengthened and his temper exasperated by vague suspicions that the whole thing is a Popish conspiracy, the fruits of a heresy gaining in the Church, and tainting alike the already suspect Bishop and the Broad Church rural dean, is but the natural outcome of Dr. Spencer's past. There is nothing strange in the situation. It is one always liable to occur, and, in its essential features, often occurring in the Established Church. What was to be done? What has been done is this. Pressure has been brought to bear on the vicar, urgently, repeatedly, orally and by letter, from all the authorities, to resign. The Bishop has interviewed him and given hints which were more than strong. The trustees have begged him to resign. The rural dean has prayed him to resign. It is said that terms so generous have been offered, out of a natural regard, that the vicar would be actually better off than at present if he retired. The lady providing the mission curate's stipend has added her strongest representations Finally, she has withdrawn that aid, with the Bishop's advice; and, also at the Bishop's instance, the mission curate (the Rev. H. I. Palmer) has resigned. It will now, therefore, be impossible for the vicar to avoid providing a curate, and the Bishop has issued a commission to institute the first steps in the matter. That, apparently, is all that can be done. The living, by the way, brings in now upwards of £300, without a house. The rural dean, whose intervention has been so resented, is the Rev. Llewelyn Davies.

Meanwhile, what does the vicar do? A great sensation has been caused by the following extraordinary scandal, which has now got fairly abroad. Among the letters which have passed was one in which the Bishop apprised Dr. Spencer definitely that something must be done as regards the neglect of the parish, and that, finding the result of the arrangement as to the mission curate to be unsatisfactory, he had advised its discontinuance. Now, the first point Dr. Spencer disputes, because he is satisfied that he does quite enough; and the second he denies, on the ground that he has always been on perfectly friendly terms with the mission curate, and has never interfered with him. It may be objected that the answers are irrelevant. Be that as it may, on Sunday last (September 23), at the morning service, the vicar read the Bishop's letter from the pulpit, afterwards exclaiming "It's a lie! it's a lie!" ridiculed the lady who has been paying the curate, called on the latter (who was present, unable of course to do anything) to corroborate his statement that they worked well together, roundly abused the rural dean for "impertinent interference," reiterated that the Bishop was a liar, in so many words, and ended by declaring that he would resist to the last.

Unable to believe that a clergyman in the heart of the Bishop of London's diocese had deliberately chosen for his Sunday message to his flock to brand Dr. Temple from the pulpit as a liar, and overtly to defy his authority, we sent a representative to inquire if it could be true. He says:—

"It is quite true.

I first called on Dr. Spencer himself. The hot temper of the redoubtable vicar, before it hurried him into this latest violence, was already the subject of other scandals which are current on the lips of his parishioners. But I saw nothing of it. I was received most courteously by a polished and venerable old gentleman, looking very old, and very, very thin. His face and manner, however, were forcible, spirited, and resolute. Dr. Spencer is a very determined old gentleman, though his face looked aged and haggard over his old-fashioned white stock and peaked collar. He was still labouring, he explained, under the effects of a severe illness due to last winter's severity. During this illness his life was despaired of; and it has left behind it, as he told me, lumbago, neuralgia, rheumatism, and sciatica! Nevertheless, he remains undaunted. He explained the history of the dispute, giving vivacious accounts of the interviews with the various parties. Dr. Spencer, the parson, may have to bow to the Bishop of London. But Dr. Spencer, the controversialist, has not forgotten how Lord Shaftesbury, one of the original trustees of his living, described "Essays and Reviews" as "the foulest heresy ever vomited from the jaws of hell." I think he believes that when he leaves St. Matthew's the game of Protestantism will be up. Indignantly he maintained that the parish is greatly indebted to him. He harked back fondly to the early days when he found so little, and did so much, in Marylebone on a pittance £180 less than his present stipend. He was now broken by illness; but till that he had continued to take, as he maintained, a sufficient part in the parish work. And yet they all came clamouring, "Resign, resign!" True, the congregation had gone down. So had the rural dean's own congregation in Christ Church, hard by. Besides, the whole place was going down, as any one could see. He did not believe (in all reverence be it spoken) that Christ Himself, unless He condescended to special interpositions, which He did not when He preached on earth, would draw a congregation. And Dr. Spencer, learnedly and in all gravity, cited figures to prove the small congregations to which Christ was content to preach in Jerusalem. Even the converts of the Day of Pentecost, he explained, were but a tiny fraction of the millions of Jews gathered there for the festival. Finally, he quoted about half a dozen cases off the reel, with which he was personally acquainted, where parsons, "holy and godly men," held on to their livings, although far more incapacitated than he for their duties. Two of them, for instance, had to be carried into their pulpits on the rare occasions when they preached. They didn't resign, and why should he?

"But, Dr. Spencer, what will you do now that the mission curate is gone?"

"I will," cried the old man, with an odd mixture of natural anger and Christian faith, "I will, by the help of my God, carry on in spite of them all."

He saw, in the face of the commission, that he must get a curate; and I had the pleasure of aiding the old gentleman's steps as far as the Edgware-road, where he took a 'bus *en route* to the Clerical Aid Society to ask their help in the enterprise.

I am bound to add one thing. I asked Dr. Spencer about the truth of the above report, and he was quite sure that, though he read and disputed the Bishop's letter from the pulpit, he never could have used such terms as "lie" and "liar" of Dr. Temple. This, I am quite sure, was what he believed himself. Carried away at the moment, he said more than he intended, and then remembered less than he said. For, unhappily, there is abundant testimony that the vicar said every word attributed to him above. For instance, Dr. Spencer, in perfect innocence, referred me to the Rev. H. I. Palmer for corroboration of his denial. But the Rev. H. I. Palmer, upon whom I called forthwith, only corroborated the report. He regretted to have to answer that it was all true. That is to say, it is true that the vicar did from the pulpit call the Bishop a liar, *and that three times over.*

It appears that by agreeing to get a curate the vicar has checkmated the commission. The idea was that, as an alternative, he would resign. Not a bit; and now, as an authority gives me to understand, unless last Sunday's scandal makes sequestration possible, the Bishop can do no more, and Dr. Spencer "holds the field."

We have only to say, in conclusion, that we offer no judgment on the question whether Dr. Spencer ought or ought not to be turned out. The point is that the Bishop and trustees and every one else all think that he ought and cannot do it. There is not a Nonconformist body that would not have done it long ago. And yet in every county of England there are cases, like those which the vicar quoted to our representative, more scandalous still. This, then, is simply one instance of the paralysis of Establishment.

THE PHONOGRAPH FORESHADOWED.

Mr. D. Walkinshaw writes from Bristol as follows:—"One of Plato's disciples, anticipating Munchausen, compared his master's thoughts to words frozen in the air as soon as uttered, to be heard long after when thawed out by a warmer season, as voices falling out of the air upon astonished travellers. In 'Hood's Comic Annual' for 1839, we find the following adumbration of the phonograph:—'In this century of inventions, when a self-acting drawing-paper has been discovered for copying visible objects, who knows but that a future Niepce, or Daguerre, or Herschel, or Fox Talbot, may find out some sort of Boswellish writing-paper to repeat whatever it hears?' Similarly, about a quarter of a century before the invention of the telephone and the phonograph, the editors of the *Artizan* reported the meetings of their 'club' by means of an imaginary 'reporting box,' which was always placed upon the table, and faithfully reproduced all that was said by the members."

THE NEW FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT.

A new torpedo-boat for submarine warfare, laid down at Toulon on the 30th of April last year, and built on the plans of M. Zede, a retired French navy constructor, was launched yesterday, the operation being carried out in the strictest privacy. This new submarine torpedo-boat, called the *Gymnote*, is nearly sixty feet in length between perpendiculars, and about six feet beam. She is provided with a Krebs electric engine of fifty horse-power, and other machinery, the latter to be worked by means of compressed air, and to enable her to emerge or sink as required. Her steering apparatus consists of an ordinary rudder for steering horizontally, and there are other means for steering vertically. Accommodation is provided for one officer, two engineers, and a seaman. The vessel, it is claimed, will be able to dive under any ship and fasten on a torpedo, which will be fired when the boat is out of reach, steel wires being connected with the torpedo for that purpose.

THE AERIAL FLIGHT.

"Bedfordian" reminds us that a wire rope as a means of transit is used in Norway for sending hay from mountain uplands to the valley far below. When the hay is being gathered, one large bundle after another may be seen flying on its way, or rather heard, for the ear catches the whirr made by the iron holder upon the wire rope before the eye can easily detect the descending mass.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

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THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30

A New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled

THE ARMADA:

A Romance of 1588.

By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT at 9,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD in

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

(Last 3 nights.)

Preceded at 8 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.

MONDAY NEXT, October 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. MANSFIELD as the BARON CHEVRIAL.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 158th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Manders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 63rd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Button, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

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(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 194th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

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"SHE." A great success.

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"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8, FROU-FROU. Messrs. W. Farren, Arthur Elwood, Fred Terry, G. Farquhar, F. Dawson, C. Kent: Mesdames Edith Woodworth, Henrietta Lindley, R. Evelyn, Margaret Terry, Minnie Terry, and Marie de Grey.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

Open for the Season under the management of Mrs. John Wood.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, will be performed (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.0 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (734th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—LAST THREE NIGHTS of THE MIKADO.—TO-NIGHT, Friday, and Saturday. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT. On Monday and Tuesday in next week the Theatre will be closed.

SAVOY.—On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, will be produced a NEW and ORIGINAL OPERA by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER. St. James's Park Station.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Susetta Fenn, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Carrodus and Mr. Edward Howell will play Duet for Violin and Violoncello (Bottesini). Prices of admission, 1s. to £1 1s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Friday). Vocalists: Miss Alice Whitacre, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Sidney Tower.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.

This THEATRE will RE-OPEN TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), with a new Comic Opera entitled

CARINA.

CARINA.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), At 8.30.

Music by JULIA WOOLF.

Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN.

Musical Conductor, AUGUSTE VAN BIENE.

Produced by CHARLES HARRIS.

CARINA.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), At 8.30.

Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge.

Dresses by Mdme. Auguste and Miss Fisher.

Designs by Wilhelm.

CARINA.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), at 8.30.

Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, Guise, Eric Thorne, Halley, and Charles Collette

Dresses by Alias.

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Magnificent Scenery by TELBIN and RYAN.

Large Chorus and Ballet.

With Dances arranged by D'AUBAN.

Doors open at Eight o'clock.

Seats may now be booked in advance.

Box-office open from ten till five.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, will OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON on MONDAY NEXT, October 1st, when will be re-produced PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, the "OLD GUARD," with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas. Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.15 by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15, carriages at 11. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.

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IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—THIS DAY (Thursday) and EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until further notice, the Balloon "OLYMPIA" will be despatched at Four o'clock P.M., with which LEONA DARE will make an ascent of 10,000 feet, suspended on a Trapeze.

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NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

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ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M. DAILY.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

COOKERY.—Pupils' entries last year amounted to nearly ten thousand.—Mrs. A. B. MARSHALL, having returned from her American tour, will RE OPEN her LONDON CLASSES on MONDAY, October 1st. Mrs. A. B. Marshall's Cookery Book now ready, 468 pages, 70 illustrations, price 5s., by post 5s. 6d. Send for prospectus and specimens of daily menus. Marshall's School of Cookery, the largest and most successful in the world for high-class French and English Cookery, 30 and 32, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, W.

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The Mystery of Cloomber.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

"There is a scientific incredulity which surpasses in imbecility the obtuseness of the clodhopper."
BARON HELLENBACH.

CHAPTER XV.

AT THE HOLE OF CREE.

It was dark enough when we started to make it no easy matter to find our way across the moors, but as we advanced it grew lighter and lighter, until by the time we reached Fullarton's cabin it was broad daylight. Early as it was, he was up and about, for the Wigtown peasants are an early-rising race. We explained our mission to him in as few words as possible, and having made his bargain—what Scot ever neglected that preliminary?—he agreed not only to let us have the use of his dog but to come with us himself. Mordaunt, in his desire for privacy, would have demurred at this arrangement, but I pointed out to him that we had no idea what was in store for us, and the addition of a strong, able-bodied man to our party might prove to be of the utmost consequence. Again, the dog was less likely to give us trouble if we had its master to control it. My arguments carried the day, and the biped accompanied us as well as his four-footed companion.

There was some little similarity between the two, for the man was a towsy-headed fellow with a great mop of yellow hair and a straggling beard, while the dog was of the long-haired unkempt breed looking like an animated bundle of oakum. All our way to the Hall its owner kept retailing instances of the creature's sagacity and powers of scent, which, according to his account, were little less than miraculous. His anecdotes had a poor audience, I fear, for my mind was filled with the strange story which I had been reading, while Mordaunt strode on with wild eyes and feverish cheeks, without a thought for anything but the problem which we had to solve. Again and again as we topped an eminence I saw him look eagerly round him in the faint hope of seeing some trace of the absentee, but over the whole expanse of moorland there was no sign of movement or of life. All was dead and silent and deserted.

Our visit to the Hall was a very brief one, for every minute now was of importance. Mordaunt rushed in and emerged with an old coat of his father's, which he handed to Fullarton, who held it out to the dog. The intelligent brute sniffed at it all over, then ran whining a little way down the avenue, came back to sniff the coat again, and finally elevating its stump of a tail in triumph uttered a succession of sharp yelps to show that it was satisfied that it had struck the trail. Its owner tied a long cord to its collar to prevent it from going too fast for us, and we all set off upon our search, the dog tugging and straining at its leash in its excitement as it followed in the General's footsteps.

Our way lay for a couple of hundred yards along the high road, and then passed through a gap in the hedge and on to the moor, across which we were led in a bee line to the northward. The sun had by this time risen above the horizon, and the whole countryside looked so fresh and sweet, from the blue, sparkling sea to the purple mountains, that it was difficult to realize how weird and uncanny was the enterprise upon which we were engaged.

The scent must have lain strongly upon the ground, for the dog never hesitated or stopped, dragging its master along at a pace which rendered conversation impossible. At one place, in crossing a small stream, we seemed to get off the trail for a few minutes, but our keen-nosed ally soon picked it up upon the other side, and followed it over the trackless moor, whining and yelping all the time in its eagerness. Had we not all three been fleet of foot and long of wind we could not have persisted in the continuous rapid journey over the roughest of ground, with the heather often well-nigh up to our waists

"THE INTELLIGENT ANIMAL SNIFFED AT IT ALL OVER."

For my own part, I have no idea now, looking back, what goal it was which I expected to reach at the end of our pursuit. I can remember that my mind was full of the vaguest and most varying speculations. Could it be that the three Buddhists had had a craft in readiness off the coast, and had embarked with their prisoners for the East. The direction of their track seemed at first to favour this supposition, for it lay in the line of the upper end of the bay, but it ended by branching off and striking directly inland. Clearly the ocean was not to be our terminus.

By ten o'clock we had walked close upon twelve miles, and were compelled to call a halt for a few minutes to recover our breath, for the last mile or two we had been breasting the long, wearying slope of the Wigtown hills. From the summit of this range, which is nowhere more than a thousand feet in height, we could see, looking northward, such a scene of bleakness and desolation as can hardly be matched in any country. Right away to the horizon stretched the broad expanse of mud and of water, mingled and mixed together in the wildest chaos, like a portion of some world in the process of formation. Here and there on the dun-coloured surface of this great marsh there had burst out patches of sickly yellow reeds and of livid greenish scum, which only served to heighten and intensify the gloomy effect of the dull, melancholy expanse. On the side nearest to us some abandoned peat cuttings showed that ubiquitous man had been at work there, but beyond these few petty scars there was no sign anywhere of human life. Not even a crow or a seagull flapped its way over that hideous desert.

This is the great bog of Cree, which may be seen in the maps to extend over a considerable surface of the shire of Wigtown. It is a salt-water marsh formed by an inroad of the sea, and so intersected is it with dangerous swamps and treacherous pitfalls of liquid mud that no man would venture through it unless he had the guidance of one of the few peasants who retain the secret of its paths. As we approached the fringe of rushes which marked its border a foul, dank smell rose up from the stagnant wilderness, as from impure water and decaying vegetation—an earthy, noisome smell which poisoned the fresh upland air. So forbidding and gloomy was the aspect of the place that our stout crofter hesitated, and it was all that we could do to persuade him to proceed. Our lurcher, however, not being subject to the delicate impressions of our higher organizations, still ran yelping along with its nose on the ground and every fibre of its body quivering with excitement and eagerness.

There was no difficulty about picking our way through the morass, for wherever the five could go we three could follow. If we could have had any doubts as to our dog's guidance they would all have been removed now, for in the soft black oozing soil we could distinctly trace the tracks of the whole party. From these we could see that they had walked abreast, and furthermore that each was about equidistant from the other. Clearly, then, no physical force had been used in taking the General and his companion along. The compulsion had been psychical and not material.

Once within the swamp we had to be careful not to deviate from the narrow track, which offered a firm foothold. On each side lay shallow sheets of stagnant water overlying a treacherous bottom of semifluid mud, which rose above the surface here and there in moist sweltering banks, mottled over with occasional patches of unhealthy vegetation. Great purple and yellow funguses had broken out in a dense eruption, as though nature were afflicted with a foul disease, which manifested itself by this crop of plague spots. Here and there dark, crab-like creatures scuttled across our path and hideous flesh-coloured worms wriggled and writhed amid the sickly reeds. Swarms of buzzing piping insects rose up at every step and formed a dense cloud around our heads, settling on our hands and faces and inoculating us with their filthy venom. Never have I ventured into so pestilent and forbidding a place. Mordaunt Heatherstone strode on, however, with a set purpose upon his swarthy brow, and we could but follow him, determined to stand by him to the end of the adventure.

As we advanced the path grew narrower and narrower until, as we saw by the tracks, our pre-

decessors had been compelled to walk in single file. Fullarton was leading us with the dog, Mordaunt behind him, while I brought up the rear. The peasant had been sulky and surly for a little time back, hardly answering when spoken to, but he now stopped short and positively refused to go a step further.

"It's no canny," he said; "besides, I ken where it will lead us tae!"

"Where then?" I asked.

"Tae the Hole o' Cree," he answered. "It's no far frae here I'm thinking."

"The Hole of Cree! What is that, then?"

"It's a great muckle hole in the ground that gangs awa' doun so deep that naebody could ever reach the bottom. Indeed there are folk wha say that it's just a door leadin intae the bottomless pit itsel."

"You have been there then?" I asked.

"Been there!" he cried. "What would I be doin' at the Hole o' Cree? No, I've never been there, nor any other man in his senses."

"How do you know about it, then?"

"My great grandfeyther had been there, and that's how I ken," Fullarton answered. "He was fou' one Saturday nicht and he went for a bet. He didna like tae talk aboot it afterwards, and he wouldna' tell a' what befell him, but he was aye feared o' the very name. He's the first Fullarton that's been at the Hole o' Cree, and he'll be the last for me. If ye'll tak' my advice ye'll just gie the matter up and gang hame again, for there's no guid tae be got oot o' this place."

"We shall go on with you or without you," Mordaunt answered. "Let us have your dog and we can pick you up on our way back."

"Na, na" he cried; "I'll no hae my dog scared wi' bogles and running doun Auld Nick as if he were a hare. The dog shall bide wi' me."

"The dog shall go with us," said my companion, with his eyes blazing. "We have no time to argue with you. Here's a five-pound note. Let us have the dog, or by heaven I shall take it by force and throw you in the bog if you hinder us." I could realize the Heatherstone of forty years ago, when I saw the fierce and sudden wrath which lit up the features of his son.

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	Tons	H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Sept. 28
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,184	7,00	Dec. 7

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